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* NATIONAL *
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CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO AND HIS MILITARY LINE

A Study of "The Present Situation and Our Tasks"

by

Wang Hsing-li (王兴礼), political instructor of the 6th company of a certain unit of the Peking Garrison Command

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 22, 1974)

In this brilliant work "The Present Situation and Our Tasks," the great leader Chairman Mao applied the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism in making a scientific analysis of the situation after the country entered the second year of the War of Liberation and most penetratingly discussed a series of questions such as the policy of operations, land reform, consolidation of the Party organization, the economic policy and the revolutionary united front which had to be solved by our Party after the War of Liberation turned from the strategic defensive to the strategic offensive. This was at the time an important document of a programatic nature of our Party in the political, military and economic fields. Almost twenty-seven years has now elapsed since the publication of this article in December 1947. Today, in the process of criticizing the bourgeois military line of Lin Piao, we feel especially warm when we study once again this brilliant work of Chairman Mao.

In this piece of writing, proceeding from the basic principle of Marxism, Chairman Mao made a scientific analysis of the situation and drew up the correct political and military lines for our Party. However, Lin Piao who took the Right-opportunist stand invariably made an idealist of the situation and dared not fight a battle of annihilation on a scale never fought before. He dared not fight a strategic battle of decision against the enemy and dared not fundamentally topple the reactionary rule of the Kuomintang.

Chairman Mao always took the long-term view of the situation from its essence and from strategy. When dark clouds appeared in the sky, Chairman Mao always pointed out to the people: "This is only temporary, the darkness will soon pass and the sun will break through." When analyzing a situation, Chairman Mao always set his eyes on the people and held that the factor which decided the outcome of a war was the people and not things and that the balance of force involved not only the balance of military strength and economic strength but also the balance of manpower and the feelings of the people. The revolutionary war led by our Party was firmly supported and backed up by hundreds of millions of people, and that constituted our reliable guarantee for sure victory.

In December 1947, a fundamental change had already taken place in the situation of the liberation war. Chairman Mao clearly pointed out at the beginning of the article: "The Chinese people's revolutionary war has now reached a turning point. That is, the Chinese People's Liberation Army has beaten back the offensive of several million reactionary troops of Chiang Kai-shek, the running dog of the United States of America, and gone over to the offensive." By June 1948, the Liberation Army had increased from 1,200,000 men in 1946 to 2,800,000 men, while the Kuomintang army had dwindled from the original 4,300,000 men to 3,650,000 men. Although the Kuomintang army was temporarily still numerically higher than ours, because of the unjust nature of its counter-revolutionary cause, it encountered stronger and stronger resistance from the people throughout the country. The War of Liberation conducted by our army was for a just cause, and it was supported and backed up by the people throughout the country. In the liberated areas, after the movements for land reform and the development of production, the great improvement in the standard of living and class awareness of the people aroused great enthusiasm for the revolution and supplied the frontline with an inexhaustible stream of manpower and material resources. These constituted the political and material foundation for us to defeat the Kuomintang reactionaries. In the enemy occupied areas, the broad masses of the people led a miserable life under the dark rule of the reactionary Kuomintang, and they rose up in great numbers to make just struggles against hunger, the civil war and oppression. This was an important condition which accelerated the fall of the Chiang dynasty. Chairman Mao made a scientific analysis of the situation of struggle throughout the country. He firmly grasped this excellent opportunity which was favorable to us but unfavorable to the enemy and resolutely decided to launch a strategic war of decision against the Kuomintang reactionaries so as to fundamentally overthrow the Kuomintang reactionaries who were trying to prolong their lives even if only temporarily.

Lin Piao's interpretation of the situation was exactly opposite to that of our great leader Chairman Mao. Stubbornly taking the Right-opportunist stand and proceeding from subjective idealism, he over-rated the strength of the enemy and under-rated the strength of the people. He failed to see the imminent doom of the Kuomintang reactionary rule and the objective situation that the liberation of the whole country was at hand.

Before the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign, he nonsensically said that "the enemy forces in the Northeast are still very strong, and their one division is as good as several divisions," that "the mass condition is not yet ripe," etc. Consequently, he again and again opposed Chairman Mao's policy of operations, kept on delaying moving his troops to the south along the Peiping-Liaoning line, refused to attack Chinchou and dared not fight a major battle of annihilation to close the gate to the Northeast on a scale never fought before. Before the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign, he again nonsensically said that in order to engage the enemy forces in North China "there must be sufficient time for making preparations." Because of this, he again and again opposed the instructions of Chairman Mao, and kept on delaying moving the Northeast Field Army to the south of the Great Wall. After he came to the south of the Great Wall, he again called for attacking Nank'ou first in an attempt to turn the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign into a battle for routing the enemy.

The great teacher Engels had pointed out: "Militarily, the liberation of the proletariat will likewise produce its own expression and will also create its own unique and new method of fighting." In this brilliant piece of writing "The Present Situation and Our Tasks," Chairman Mao not only made a scientific analysis of the situation, but also set forth the historical task of liberating the whole of China. Furthermore, he pointed out to us the principal method for accomplishing this historic task in the military field, and this was his well known ten great principles of operation. These principles represented the scientific generalization and summary of the rich battle experience of our army by Chairman Mao based on the fundamental principle of Marxism-Leninism. They were the crystallization of the concepts of the people's war and the fundamental guiding principles of our army in the war against the enemy. The projection of these ten great principles systematically solved the strategic and tactical problems for our army to defeat the Kuomintang reactionaries, further unified the concept of operations of our army and greatly improved its fighting ability. Throughout the course of the War of Liberation, under the wise and brilliant command of Chairman Mao, our army correctly applied these principles and used millet plus rifle to annihilate the 8,000,000 strong army of the Kuomintang and fulfill the historic mission of our Party "to overthrow Chiang Kai-shek and liberate the whole of China."

However, during the period of the War of Liberation, Lin Piao not only always wrongly assessed the situation, practiced Right-conservatism and passively avoided fighting, but also consistently staged rival shows against Chairman Mao on the concept of operations. He concocted the so-called "six tactical principles" which was fundamentally antagonistic to the ten great principles of operation of Chairman Mao. His set of so-called "tactical principles" fundamentally negated Chairman Mao's theory of the people's war. On the concept of operations, he advocated fighting battles for routing the enemy and opposed fighting battles of annihilation. On the form of operations, he advocated positional warfare and opposed mobile warfare. On the style of fighting, he either advocated military conservatism or fighting reckless battles and opposed the unity

of revolutionary heroism with the flexible and mobile strategy and tactics. In theory, his was a hodgepodge of idealism and mechanicalism.

The concept of operations for the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign drawn up by Chairman Mao is a glorious embodiment of these ten great principles of operation. According to Chairman Mao's strategic dispositions, our main forces in the Northeast should swiftly move south to the Peiping-Liaoning line, attack and capture Chinchou first, block the enemy's escape route to the south of the Great Wall and bring about the situation of "beating a dog behind closed doors" so that superior forces could be concentrated for the complete annihilation of the enemy forces guiding the Northeast on the spot. But Lin Piao again and again opposed Chairman Mao's instructions. He opposed moving our army south to the Peiping-Liaoning line and resisted Chairman Mao's wise and brilliant policy of attacking and capturing Chinchou first. He resisted Chairman Mao's important instruction calling for the sending of troops to control Yingk'ou and block the escape route of the enemy forces. If the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign had been fought with Lin Piao's set of tactics, the enemy forces in the Northeast would be herded like a flock of ducks from north of to south of the Great Wall, and the unprecedented great battle of annihilation personally launched by Chairman Mao would be turned into a battle for routing the enemy. This would step up the pressure on us in North China, Central China and other theaters of war throughout the country and procrastinate the progress of the War of Liberation.

These facts show that the "six tactical principles" of Lin Piao are actually principles for fighting battles to rout the enemy and fighting a war of attrition. They are a hodgepodge of idealism and mechanicalism for serving his Right opportunist line.

We must seriously study Chairman Mao's military writings, take the military thinking of Chairman Mao as our weapon, deeply criticize the bourgeois military line of Lin Piao, eliminate his pernicious influence and raise our consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian military line.

* * *

The "Tactic of One Spot, Two Sides" Is a Typical Tactic for Routing the Enemy

by

Chün Hsün (钧迅)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 19, 1974)

During the war for the liberation of the Northeast, Lin Piao cast forth his so-called "six tactical principles," and the "tactic of one spot, two sides" was one of them. Lin Piao again and again emphasized that the "tactic of one spot, two sides" "is the most important thing in tactics" and that other "tactics" "are mainly for the sake of realizing one spot, two sides." We can see from this that it is the core of the "six tactical principles." What does the "tactic of one spot, two sides" stand for? Lin Piao had made many vague explanations. Their gist was that the so-called one spot referred to the concentration of seven-ninths or even eight-ninths of the forces at a spot for attacking the enemy, while the so-called two sides referred to the use of two-ninths or even as little as one-ninth of the forces to attack from another side, in addition to the spot which was considered as one side. For a long time, the Lin Piao anti-Party clique advertised the "tactic of one spot, two sides" as the "embodiment" of the strategic and tactical thinking of Chairman Mao for practicing bluffing and deception to achieve their evil end. Because of this, in criticizing the "six tactical principles" of Lin Piao, we must grasp this core of the "one spot, two sides" to expose its mortal flaw, criticize its essence and eliminate its pernicious poison and impact.

Chairman Mao says: "War of annihilation entails the concentration of superior forces and the adoption of encircling or outflanking tactics. We cannot have the former without the latter." What Lin Piao called the "tactic of one spot, two sides," by coincidence, happens to be in direct opposition to this directive of Chairman Mao. It is a typical tactic for routing the enemy.

The "tactic of one spot, two sides" opposes the concentration of a superior force to fight a campaign.

Concentrate a superior force to annihilate the enemy one by one and concentrate a strong force to attack part of the enemy. This has been the consistent guiding thought of our army in battle. Chairman Mao pointed out: "Our strategy is 'pit one against ten' and our tactics are 'pit ten against one' - this is one of our fundamental principles for gaining mastery over the enemy." Lin Piao, who acted in opposition to correct principles nonsensically said that "strategically we must concentrate our forces; operationally, we must practice one spot, two sides; but tactically and in combat actions, we must always disperse our forces." This was flagrantly antagonistic to Chairman Mao's strategic thinking. But for the sake of covering up the essence of the question, when Lin Piao explained his so-called "one spot," he also said: "We advocate using in the main

direction seven-ninths or even eight-ninths of the forces." The mixing of this view with Chairman Mao's instruction on the concentration of superior forces for discussion is very deceptive. Actually, Lin Piao's concentration of seven-ninths or even eight-ninths of the forces at "one spot" and the concentration of a superior force to attack one spot described by Chairman Mao are entirely two different things.

In the first place, the meaning is different in the concentration of forces. Chairman Mao says: "The kind of concentration we advocate is based on the principle of guaranteeing absolute or relative superiority on the battlefield," and "only by concentrating a force six, five, four or at least three times as strong as the enemy's force can we be effective in wiping it out." No matter whether operationally or tactically, this must be so. Very evidently the "six, five....times" indicated by Chairman Mao stands for the balance of troop between our army and the enemy forces on the battlefront. However, the "eight-ninths" and "one-ninth" given by Lin Piao refer to the balance of troops at the "spot" and the "sides." This is in contravention of Chairman Mao's fundamental spirit of "concentration of superior forces." If in the whole of the tactical operation the enemy is strong and we are weak, then even when the overwhelming majority of the forces are concentrated to attack a spot of the enemy as taught by Lin Piao, the enemy could still quickly move his forces, adjust his dispositions and concentrate his forces to meet our attack. The situation would lead to a stalemate or suffering of losses in attacks and the fighting of a war of attrition in which the gain could not compensate for the losses. On the contrary, if in the whole of the tactical operation we are strong and the enemy is weak, and fighting is carried out based on the "tactic of one spot, two sides" with the overwhelming majority of the forces concentrated at one spot, then the forces at the other side would be extremely weak. That would afford the enemy an opportunity to break through the encirclement and escape, and the attack would turn into a battle for routing the enemy. From this we can see that the "concentration" mentioned by the "tactic of one spot, two sides" is concentration for fighting a war of attrition or a battle for routing the enemy, and it is in direct contravention of Chairman Mao's thinking on fighting a war of annihilation.

In the second place, the meanings for the spot are not the same. The traditional method of operations for our army has always been to pick out the weaker units of the enemy for attack and to attack the scattered and isolated enemy units first before attacking the concentrated and strong enemy units. Chairman Mao points out: "In the disposition for a battle, when we have concentrated an absolutely superior force and encircled one of the enemy detachments (a brigade or regiment), our attacking formations (or units) should not attempt to wipe out all the encircled enemy simultaneously at one swoop," but should concentrate an absolutely superior force, "select one (not two) of the weak spots in the enemy's positions, attack it fiercely and be sure to win." The "weaker spot" described by Chairman Mao referred to the weak spot among the various routes of the enemy already encircled by us in the mobile war. Regardless of whether in the whole campaign or in partial operation, if we are overwhelmingly superior, we not only can fight a battle of annihilation

but also a battle of quick decision. This weak route or spot must be determined in accordance with the current enemy situation, the terrain and the condition of our own forces, and the choice is made after taking into consideration the whole of "such conditions as the help of the people, excellent terrain, a vulnerable enemy and the element of surprise." This weak route or spot is obtained after taking into consideration the whole operation, and once it is grasped, we could quickly expand the gains of the battle, destroy the enemy forces one by one, scatter their concentration, turn a strong enemy into a weak one and swallow up the enemy forces one by one. In this way, Chairman Mao has built the war of annihilation on a practical and reliable material foundation. However, the so-called "spot" in Lin Piao's "tactic of one spot, two sides" takes positional warfare as the main form of operation. Tactically, it is a spot in the narrow sense and mechanically, it is a spot in the enemy position "determined according to the condition of the topography" with such important conditions as the help of the people, a vulnerable enemy and the element of surprise obliterated. Lin Piao also said: "When the enemy has been defeated, a smaller number of troops is not an important factor." This has further liquidated the material foundation for fighting a battle of annihilation and the complete annihilation of the enemy is fundamentally out of the question.

The "Tactic of One Spot, Two Sides" Opposes the Encirclement of the Enemy on All Sides

Chairman Mao has never subscribed to Lin Piao's "tactic of one spot, two sides." As early as 1947, Chairman Mao in a directive queried Lin Piao, "What is the meaning of the tactic of one spot, two sides you people are talking about?" Lin Piao cunningly replied: "One spot means the concentration of a superior force at the main point of attack" and "two sides mean the necessity of adopting the method of courageous encirclement." That was pure humbug. What is the tactic of one spot, two sides? The tactic of one spot, two sides calls for fighting a battle to rout the enemy. The ten great principles of operation advocate encircling the enemy on all sides and the core is to fight a battle of annihilation. The "two sides" oppose encirclement on all sides to let the enemy escape. Lin Piao thought that the use of such a seemingly correct but really incorrect explanation could deceive the Party and the broad masses of commanders and fighters, but as a result he bared his ugly face as a counter-revolutionary double-dealer.

In the employment of troops, Lin Piao brought the spot to the fore and kept the name of the side, and was fundamentally opposed to encirclement on all sides. Lin Piao said: "We advocate using seven-ninths or even eight-ninths of the forces in the principal direction and two-ninths or as little as one-ninth of the forces in the secondary direction." He also said, "It is permissible to have the 'spot' without the 'sides'." Although he also said that "when there are more troops, it is permissible to have three or even four sides," yet he again said right away, "However, three or four sides would require more time." He also baldly attacked encirclement on all sides as "dispersal of forces" and "egalitarianism."

This showed that in his report to Chairman Mao that "two sides mean the necessity of adopting the method of courageous encirclement," he did not at all mean what he said.

On the concrete method of fighting, Lin Piao advocated breaking through at a spot and pushing forward on one side, and was opposed to the encirclement and annihilation of the enemy. Lin Piao employed the main forces at one spot and "led a column of several ten thousand men, a division of more than 10,000 men, or a regiment of several thousand men to fight along a narrow sector." He did not encircle the enemy but deployed a tapering three-tier unit to drive a wedge through the enemy's line. This extremely stupid "tactic" of driving a wedge into a pocket of enemy is very dangerous. According to this method of fighting, our units on the outside would be unable to bring their power into play, but could, on the other hand, easily come under the attack of enemy fire. Our units, driving through the enemy line, could not advance evenly, and naturally some would move ahead and some would lag behind. They could be destroyed one by one by the enemy. Lin Piao also boasted that his "tactic of one spot, two sides" was obtained from the tactic of "for settling accounts with pushing forward along the whole front." If this was so, why did he bring the spot to the fore, and keep only the name of the side, and oppose encirclement on all sides? Was this not a typical case of pushing forward along the whole front?

On the objective of fighting, Lin Piao advocated "smashing" and "routing" the enemy, and opposed "be sure to win" and "do not let any escape from the net." When talking about the criterion of victory, Lin Piao used to say: "Even if the battle has ended in routing the enemy, a stalemate or with both sides retiring from the field" "the task likewise could be considered fulfilled and could be considered victorious." This fully revealed that he was actually opposed to fighting a battle of annihilation and in favor of fighting a battle to rout the enemy. The "tactic of one point, two sides" was in the service of this kind of combat objective, and it naturally had to oppose encirclement on all sides. Lin Piao said: "The 'one spot' is for smashing the enemy and the 'two sides' are for annihilating the enemy already smashed." The so-called "annihilating" given here was false. It was the figleaf used by Lin Piao to cover up his battle for routing the enemy. Since the concentration of eight-ninths of the forces could only smash the enemy at "one spot," then the less than one-ninth of the forces had no means to annihilate the enemy. Lin Piao also said: "Rather than to encircle the enemy on all sides which would compel the enemy to fight like a cornered beast, it would be better to encircle three sides and leave one side open for them to escape." Such explanation in defense of his so-called "tactic of one spot, two sides" also could not stand up to repudiation. Attacking one spot and keeping one side in name made only two sides. How could they be described as "three sides"? By leaving the other two sides open to let the enemy come and go as he pleased, would that not really be keeping an avenue of escape open for the enemy? Very evidently, this "tactic of one point, two sides" was antagonistic to the principle of operation always advocated by Chairman Mao: Either we do not fight, but if we should fight we must be sure of

winning. We must strive to annihilate the enemy and must not let any escape from the net. It was for smashing and driving away the enemy forces, and leaving them an avenue for escape. This was what Lin Piao had said and had actually done.

During the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign, Lin Piao opposed Chairman Mao's instructions calling upon him to advance south to the Peiping-Liaoning line, attack and capture Chinchou, seal off the Chiang bandit army in the Northeast, and annihilate them one by one. He obstinately insisted on attacking Ch'angch'un and driving the enemy from the north to the south. In practice, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line triumphed over the opportunist line of Lin Piao. After the fall of Chinchou, Lin Piao again opposed the several telegrams sent by Chairman Mao instructing him to speedily capture Yingk'ou and destroy all the enemy forces in the Northeast. As a result, one army headquarters, one divisional headquarters and three regiments of the enemy's forces were able to escape from Yingk'ou. The facts proved that opposing the encirclement of the enemy on all sides meant negating the principle of disposing forces for a battle of annihilation, and the complete annihilation of the enemy was out of the question.

Should we fight a battle of annihilation or a battle for routing the enemy? This has been an important issue in the struggle between the two military lines in the history of our Party. Chairman Mao pointed out: "War of annihilation is the basic policy." "A battle in which the enemy is routed is not basically decisive in a contest with a foe of great strength. A battle of annihilation, on the other hand, produces a great and immediate impact on any enemy. Injuring all of a man's ten fingers is not as effective as chopping off one, and routing ten enemy divisions is not as effective as annihilating one of them." The basic policy of our army to fight battles of annihilation was determined by the nature of the revolutionary war. Only by fighting battles of annihilation could we effectively attack the enemy forces and destroy them. For when we wiped out one regiment or brigade he would have one regiment or brigade less to fight against, and this would demoralize the enemy forces and cause them to disintegrate internally and head daily toward their doom. On our part, we would capture prisoners of war in every battle, our morale would soar. The more we fought, the stronger we would grow, and in the end, we would achieve the goal of annihilating the enemy and win the war. The chieftains of successive opportunist lines had no place in their mind for the overall situation of the revolution. They tried to accommodate the existing incidents, practiced speculation through war and implemented the policy of taking risks in desperation. They wanted to preserve their effective strength and passively avoided fighting. Lin Piao's "tactic of one spot, two sides" is a reflection of such opportunism in military theory. It is a typical tactic for fighting a war of attrition or a battle for routing the enemy.

Marxism holds that the correct concept of operation is the product of practice in combat. Lin Piao's "tactic of one spot, two sides" was dreamed up by his "extremely clever mind," and fundamentally could not stand from theory to practice. The moment it was cast forth, it met with opposition from the broad masses of commanders and fighters. This had caused

Lin Piao to lament and complain. However, for the sake of their counter-revolutionary need, Lin Piao and his clique obstinately peddled such trash as the "tactic of one spot, two sides" to the armed force units. In particular, after lurking in a dark corner to write continuously counter-revolutionary scrolls to promote "subdue one's self and return to propriety," Lin Piao peddled his so-called "tactical principles" even more frantically. The sworn confederates of Lin Piao played them up as the "science of war" and "military science." When criticizing Bakunin, Marx pointed out: "Thesis.....is a thing of secondary importance in the past as well as the present--it is merely a means of playing up himself. If it is said that he knows absolutely nothing whatsoever in way of theory, then he is extremely capable in engineering conspiratorial activities." The dumping of the "tactic of one spot, two sides" by Lin Piao was for the sake of opposing Chairman Mao's military writings, dressing himself up as a military genius, and creating counter-revolutionary public opinion for usurping leadership in the Party and seizing power. Such conspiracy should be thoroughly exposed and criticized.

We must seriously study Chairman Mao's military writings, thoroughly criticize Lin Piao's bourgeois military line, and win still greater victories in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius.

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It Is Difficult for Lin Piao To Dodge the Criminal Responsibility for Letting the Enemy Escape

by

Sun Te-shan (孙德山), deputy regimental commander of a certain regiment of the Engineering Corps

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 19, 1974)

During the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign, the bourgeois careerist and conspirator Lin Piao defied Chairman Mao's instruction and did not send troops to control Yingk'ou, thus enabling part of the enemy forces to escape from Yingk'ou by sea. This criminal act of Lin Piao should be criticized.

At that time, I was serving as a deputy platoon leader of a machinegun and artillery company of the Second Independent Division in South Liaoning. When the curtain was raised on the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign, our unit, active along the T'aian, Niuchuang and Haich'eng line in the vicinity of Yingk'ou, was entrusted with the task of intercepting and destroying the enemy fleeing southward in disorder from the north. When the victorious tidings of the capture of Chinchou and liberation of Ch'ang-ch'un by our army reached our unit, the commanders and fighters of the whole division were excited and in high spirits. Although there was only our independent division in the vicinity of Yingk'ou at that time, the comrades were determined and confident that they would be able to prevent the enemy from escaping by way of Yingk'ou. Before October 22, our unit had arrived at the line along Niuchuang and Haich'eng, and discovered that there were signs of the enemy from the direction of Liaoyang and Anshan. The leader of the reconnaissance platoon belonging to our regiment, while out on reconnaissance, captured an enemy staff officer in charge of logistics, and learned that the enemy had already prepared transports, and the 52nd Army of the enemy was attempting to escape in the direction of Yingk'ou. Our unit immediately reported the situation to the upper level. Actually, under this situation, Lin Piao should have ordered our division to take Yingk'ou at once, occupy favorable terrain, intercept the enemy escaping southward, and after the arrival of the main force of our unit, completely annihilate this body of the enemy. However, Lin Piao at that time deliberately ordered us to march instead to the west of Hsinmin to contain the enemy there. Not long after our departure from the Niuchuang-Haich'eng line, the 52nd Army of the enemy entered Niuchuang and Haich'eng and also occupied Yingk'ou.

Later, we again received an order calling on us to return urgently to Yingk'ou. By the time we rushed to the beach, some of the enemy vessels had already departed, some were steaming away and some were on the point of escaping. We immediately organized our fire power to give battle, and destroyed those of the enemy who had not run away. However, more than 10,000 of the enemy forces had already made good their escape by boat.

The facts clearly showed that if our division had all along remained on the Niuchuang-Haich'eng-Yingk'ou line to keep watch over and intercept the enemy, this enemy element could not have escaped. It was precisely between October 22 and October 25, when we moved north, that this enemy element took advantage of the opportunity to escape. Actually, who had issued this erroneous order? For the past 20 years, it had remained a mystery to me. This time, the thoroughgoing exposure and criticism of Lin Piao's crime in sabotaging the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign and the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign has enabled me to understand clearly that it was actually the trick of Lin Piao. After our army attacked and captured Chinchou, Chairman Mao had on many occasions ordered Lin Piao to send sufficient troops to prevent the enemy from escaping south, and to quickly take control of Yingk'ou. Chairman Mao not only pointed out the objective and significance in sending troops to take control of Yingk'ou, but he also issued specific instructions on which unit should be sent to Yingk'ou and how to intercept the enemy. However, Lin Piao not only did not send troops to take control of Yingk'ou, but also sent away part of our army in the vicinity of Yingk'ou. He nonsensically said that as "the enemy has already started a general retreat toward Chinchou," and "there is no further need for the Second Independent Division in South Liaoning to go to Yingk'ou, I have already sent it to the west of Hsinmin to contain the enemy there." Lin Piao's refusal to implement Chairman Mao's instruction on sending troops to take control of Yingk'ou so as to let the enemy escape is a telling exposure of his Right-opportunist features.

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Laying Bare Lin Piao's Sophistry on the Question of Manpower As a Source of Conscription

by

Yang Kuei-sheng (楊貴生), a retired Red Army veteran

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 19, 1974)

In November and December 1948, the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign had ended but fighting for the Huai Hai Campaign was going on without inhibition and the enemy forces at Peiping and Tientsin were like birds startled by the mere twang of a bow-string. Without missing the opportunity, Chairman Mao organized the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign. For the sake of fighting in coordination with the Northeast Field Army, Chairman Mao again and again instructed Lin Piao to order the Northeast Field Army to quickly and secretly advance to the south of the Great Wall and complete the strategic encirclement for the total destruction of the enemy forces at Peiping and Tientsin. However, Lin Piao stubbornly took the Right-opportunist stand, and under the pretext that "the enlistment of new soldiers and fighters taken prisoners are still under way, and the work to win them also takes some time," he resisted Chairman Mao's instruction, and kept procrastinating on the timetable for advancing to the south of the Great Wall.

Was it true that the work of enlisting new soldiers and fighters taken prisoners was still under way? In fact this was fundamentally not so! Not long after the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign, the Northeast Field Army very quickly enlisted more than 100,000 new soldiers. Although the proportion of new elements had increased in the units, the broad masses of commanders and fighters were in high spirits, and during the advance to the south of the Great Wall, the loss of non-combat personnel was extremely slight. Take our unit for example. In the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign, we took part in the battle of interception west of Chinchou. Although we substained some losses in men and materials during the battle, yet the moment the fighting was over, large numbers of the children of the poor people in the Northeast actively enlisted themselves in the army, and everywhere there appeared the stirring scene of mothers sending off their children and wives sending off their husbands to join the army and take part in the war. At the same time we also examined and educated the enemy army personnel taken prisoners in battles, so that they could rapidly change their stand and become "liberation fighters" to replenish our army. By taking in recruits as we marched, the unit to which I was attached was properly replenished in less than three days, and we had even more men than before the battle. During the war years, our unit always took in recruits as we fought, and the moment the battle was over, our men were replenished. At any time and in any place, our unit was fully equipped and had a full complement and it also kept on growing. Fundamentally, its work of replacement was not "still under way" as Lin Piao claimed.

The work of recruiting new soldiers and winning over the fighters captured from the enemy forces also did not take much time. The newly recruited children of the people had suffered endlessly under the oppression of Japanese imperialism and the reactionary rule of the Kuomintang. From their personal experience, they realized that the Communist Party was the savior of the working people and the Liberation Army was the army of the people. Shouldering the heavy responsibility entrusted them by their class, they took up guns to fight with the lofty aspiration for toppling the Kuomintang reactionaries and liberating the whole of China, and they were able to take part in battle very quickly after their enlistment. The overwhelming majority of the newly reorganized fighters captured from the enemy forces were poor people pressganged, and they had suffered endless oppression and bullying in the Kuomintang army. The moment they joined our army, just as Chairman Mao had pointed out long ago, "they feel that our army and the Kuomintang army are worlds apart.... The very soldiers who had no courage in the White army yesterday are very brave in the Red Army today." "The Red Army is like a furnace in which all captured soldiers are transmuted the moment they come over."

Lin Piao deliberately told lies on the question of manpower as a source of conscription. He resisted Chairman Mao's instructions and kept on postponing the timetable for advancing to the south of the Great Wall. From this, it could be seen that his fundamental objective was to make a vain attempt to sabotage the progress of the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign, prolong the life of the reactionary rule of the Kuomintang and obstruct the victorious development of the Chinese revolution. However, the broad masses of commanders and fighters of the Northeast Field Army enthusiastically responded to the call of Chairman Mao and actively advanced to the south of the Great Wall to take part in the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign, thus smashing completely the conspiracy of Lin Piao and winning a great victory in the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign.

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OILFIELD WORKERS

Chinese Oilfield Workers Rely on Materialist Dialectics in Search for Oil

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1974)

the workers of the newly opened takang oilfield have applied materialist dialectics to the search for oil in areas with unusually complicated geological structures.

the 1974, no. 8 issue of the journal "red flag" carries an article entitled "we use chairman mao's philosophical thinking to guide our search for oil and gas". it explains how the oilfield workers applied materialist dialectics in achieving success in oilfield exploration.

earlier, when chinese petroleum workers opened the taching oilfield, they used the materialist dialectical concepts expounded in chairman mao's two philosophical essays "on practice" and "on contradiction" to guide the high-speed development of the big oilfield. the takang oil workers have carried on this fine tradition of their colleagues.

it has been verified that the takang oilfield abounds in oil and gas. it has thick oil-bearing rock layers with good permeability. its crude oil is of good quality. oil prospecting started in takang in 1964. since 1967 the workers have overfulfilled state quotas every year, and crude oil output has increased at an annual rate of 60.9 per cent.

at the start, the complicated geological structures of the oilfield perplexed the workers. where they came across faults in the course of drilling, oil-bearing rock layers often broke off. sometimes they found such layers and sometimes not: oil-bearing rock layers were thick in one place and thin in another. in the same rock layers sometimes oil appeared and sometimes water; and oil was sometimes dense and sometimes thin. sometimes their output was high and sometimes low.

is there any law governing oil accumulation in complicated faulted zones, or is there no law at all? can one grasp the law? in order to solve this problem, the oilfield party committee encouraged the workers to study chairman mao's essays on philosophy. chairman mao points out in "on practice": "all the dialectical movements of the objective world can sooner or later be reflected in human knowledge." all objective things have their own internal laws and can be gradually known. this made the workers more determined to sum up their experience constantly in practical work and gradually gain the initiative in prospecting. they decided to

grasp the law governing the distribution of oil and gas in faulted basins.

through detailed seismic prospecting in a complicated zone with quite a number of faults, sinking test wells and making comprehensive analysis of the data, the workers discovered that the distribution of oil and gas has much to do with faults. so, only by knowing the characteristics of the faults and how they influenced the migration and accumulation of oil and gas can one grasp the law governing the distribution of oil and gas in downwarped faulted basins. there are big and small faults and different faults exercise different influences on the distribution of oil and gas. but what type of fault is the leading factor in the migration and accumulation of oil and gas? the workers were enlightened by chairman mao's teaching: "in studying any complex process in which there are two or more contradictions, we must devote every effort to finding its principal contradiction. once this principal contradiction is grasped, all problems can be readily solved." they analyzed the wells they had drilled in a geological structure. they found that wells near the main fault were prolific and that the main fault was the leading factor affecting the migration and accumulation of oil and gas. they then decided to drill a number of wells on either side of the main fault. as a result, 60 per cent of the wells were prolific.

practice shows that faults, while complicating the geological conditions, cause the concentration of oil and gas. the main fault controls the migration and accumulation of oil and gas.

new problems constantly arose in practical work and inspired the takang workers to ponder over them. once they discovered that primary oil pools in deep beds had been destroyed but they found oil pools in upper shallow beds that lack oil-bearing conditions. why was it so? it was because the oil and gas that originally existed in primary deep oil pools had migrated through openings of faults to shallow reservoir traps to form secondary shallow oil and gas pools. could such a phenomenon exist in denuded anticline areas which usually do not contain oil?

the takang workers reviewed chairman mao's teaching: "the fact is that the unity or identity of opposites in objective things is not dead or rigid, but is living, conditional, mobile, temporary and relative; in given conditions, every contradictory aspect transforms itself into its opposite."

they concluded that given similar conditions, denuded anticline areas can also form secondary oil pools.

proceeding from this knowledge, they sank test wells in some denuded anticline areas and discovered oil pools. this pointed to greater possibilities of finding oil and gas in the downwarped faulted basin.

basing themselves on the materialist-dialectical theory of knowledge, the takang workers freed themselves from the bonds of empiricism. they grasped the characteristics of a variety of reservoir rocks and found oil and gas not only in sandstone but also in bioclastic limestone, dolomitic limestone, marl, shale and basalt that were generally regarded as bearing no oil. this opened up the possibilities of discovering oil and gas in an increased variety of reservoir rocks.

after several years of sustained effort, they discovered a few oil pools that are geologically separated by downwarped areas. are there oil deposits in the geologically downwarped areas? is it possible that the known oil pools are parts of one single oilfield?

they again studied chairman mao's teaching: "in approaching a problem a marxist should see the whole as well as the parts."

through a comprehensive analysis of the geological data acquired over the years, they came to know the following points more clearly: viewed as parts, the fault blocks differ greatly and seem to have no connection with each other; viewed as a whole, they are but parts of an integrated zone of structures surrounded by oil-bearing downwarped regions. these fault blocks have a common history of development and identical conditions for forming oil and gas pools. the crux of the matter is to find oil and gas bearing formations in the downwarped areas that separate the known oil pools from each other.

while looking for the boundaries of one oil pool, the takang workers found that the known oil-bearing rock layer no longer produced oil. instead, a new oil bearing formation was found beneath the oil-water boundary surface of that layer. they sank more test wells in the downwarped areas and discovered new oil bearing formations. the presumably separated oil pools were thus proved to be parts of one large single oilfield.

SHANGHAI WORKERS

Shanghai Working Class Advances with Self-Reliance

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 4, 1974)

"maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" -- this principle of the chinese communist party has guided shanghai's workers in making big advances since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

when imperialist domination of shanghai's industry and commerce was swept away in the storm of the chinese people's revolution 25 years ago, spokesmen for the imperialists warned that china's cities would falter and grind to a halt without their "aid". at a later point, social-imperialism scrapped all its contracts with china and pulled out all of its experts overnight on the same assumption.

reality dealt both telling blows. shanghai's total value of industrial output is now double what it was before the cultural revolution and as much as 17 times the figure for the liberation year of 1949.

shanghai, deprived of rolled steel by social-imperialist embargo, turns out all the new types of steel involved. the ching dynasty and the kuomintang reactionaries relied on imperialist "aid" for half a century to build the steel industry, but trip steel had to be imported by the local electric bulb industry before the city was liberated. the city now produces 1,200 different varieties of steel in some 20,000 specifications. as much steel is made in half a workday in shanghai now as the city's annual total before liberation.

the technology of large-sized electronic computers was banned to china by the imperialists. but china produces such computers for the construction and national defence industries and scientific research. included are integrated circuit electronic computers that do a million calculations per second and electronic microscopes with a magnifying power of 400,000 times. several dozen kinds of medical apparatus involving electronic technology are being made that are near or up to advanced levels.

the imperialists alleged that new china could not build up its industry without their equipment. but shanghai now makes various kinds of equipment which annually turn out 1.1 million tons of iron, 1.2 million tons of steel, 700,000 tons of sheet steel and medium plates, and complete sets of equipment which handle

2.5 million tons of crude oil. shanghai also supplies countries of the third world with machines for making steel and paper and processing foodstuffs and other kinds of machinery. in 70 years the imperialists built a power industry that generated less than a shanghai-made large steam turbo-generating set with inner water-cooled stator and rotor.

the fundamental experience of shanghai is reliance on the masses in carrying out the principle of self-reliance. workers armed with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought can create wonders.

by overcoming one difficulty after another, workers at the chiangnan shipyard turned out 10,000-ton ocean-going ships. the three-storey-high diesel engine is the most important component in building a ship. some of the inner parts require a high surface finish. but the shipyard lacked equipment. the workers created a special device about the size of an ordinary flash-light and fitted it onto a machine tool which produced a surface finish above tenth grade. the workers did not have a large workshop to assemble the engine and did it in the open air.

that kind of creative power of the workers enabled a former ship repair yard to turn out 13,000-ton freighters on docks intended for 3,000-ton vessels. shanghai had only one shipyard before the cultural revolution that produced a ship of the 10,000-ton class. now there are four which cannot only make these but still bigger ones quickly and with high quality.

shanghai's experience is that in developing industry self-reliantly and striving to catch up with and surpass advanced technical levels, the process is one of growth starting from nothing and from lower to higher technical levels. self-reliance is a road of constant creation.

one such pathbreaker is a communist party member named hsu yu-mu. he and some of his workmates had only simple files and sewing needles when they made shanghai's first wrist watch. the watch worked when on the table but stopped when worn. some people ridiculed it, saying it was not a wrist watch, but a table watch. but most of the workers were pleased, saying, "well, we made a watch. it doesn't work well, but we'll make the second and the third, and in time we'll make good watches." and so it was. the "shanghai" wrist watch is now a best seller throughout the country. shanghai workers now turn out automatic calendar watches and divers' automatic calendar watches and other advanced types.

the great proletarian cultural revolution has stimulated even greater creativeness. two young workers of the shanghai no. 9 cashmere wear mill worked out

a simple program-control device that has been added to all the weaving machines in the fourteen mills producing cashmere wear. other industrial departments also found it useful.

nearly ten thousand special-purpose machine tools and other equipment that the workers create go into production each year in shanghai.

shanghai undertakes city-wide socialist cooperation under unified party leadership. in 1970, six medium-sized and small factories were organized to develop a new type of alloy. thanks to their good cooperation, the first samples were produced within twenty days and serial production started in two months. the research and development programme cost was kept down to several hundred thousand yuan. it is estimated that a single factory assigned this task would have needed three years and 60 million yuan to achieve the result. a dozen units cooperated to produce 50 single crystal furnaces in three months, each with a capacity far greater than those previously imported.

chairman mao says: "the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." the great proletarian cultural revolution has swept away the mire of liu shao-chi and lin piao's revisionist lines. chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line has found its way deeper into the hearts of the people and their revolutionary enthusiasm surges like a tidal wave.

WORKER-PEASANT-SOLDIER STUDENTS

More Worker-Peasant-Soldier Students Graduate from Institute for Nationalities in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1974)

a group of 175 worker-peasant-soldier students recently graduated from the central institute for nationalities in peking. in the past two years, upwards of 280 such students have completed their studies.

the new graduates all specialized in political science. they came from families of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and herdsmen of chuang, tibetan, miao, mongolian, korean, yao, hui and 25 other nationalities in 15 provinces and autonomous regions including heilungkiang, inner mongolia, ningsia, chinghai, sinkiang, kweichow, yunnan, kwangsi and fukien.

the students devoted most of their two years and more at the institute to studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao. they also studied philosophy, political economy, the history of the international communist movement, the history of the chinese communist party and courses on the national question and party policy.

in their pre-graduation field work, they closely linked their study with class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and criticized lin piao and confucius in a deep-going way.

their graduation papers included three theses on the historical role of chin shih huang in establishing a unified and multi-national state in china, 12 articles criticizing works by the confucian school and annotating works by the legalist school, studying reports on "manifesto of the communist party" by marx and engels, "imperialism, the highest stage of capitalism" by lenin and "on practice" by chairman mao. groups of graduating students went to factories and the rural areas for opinions on their papers by workers and peasants.

the worker-peasant-soldier students stayed for a period in factories, people's communes and army units in peking, tientsin, hopei and inner mongolia and joined the people in criticizing lin piao and confucius. at criticism meetings, students of korean, tibetan, mongolian and hoche nationalities compared the misery of their people before liberation with their present happiness, praised chairman mao, the chinese communist party and socialism and denounced lin piao's attempt to restore capitalism through the use of the confucian precept "restrain oneself and return to the rites".

a number of the graduates joined the chinese communist party and the communist youth league.

before leaving the institute, they expressed their determination to take root among these people and serve them wholeheartedly. under the wise leadership of chairman mao and the communist party, they would make further efforts to implement chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and do their part in strengthening the revolutionary unity of china's nationalities, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and building up the socialist motherland.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Afghan Papers Greet Founding Anniversary of Chinese People's Republic

(NCNA-English Kabul, Oct. 3, 1974)

afghan papers published editorials on october first celebrating the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the editorial of the "kabul times" says that in the twenty-five years since its founding, the people's republic of china has surmounted many difficulties and transformed itself into a vigorous world power. the editorial notes that china was plagued for centuries by poverty, disease, exploitation and intrusions of colonialists. today, she is not only self-sufficient in all foodstuff supplies, but also exports agricultural products. china's industrialization is making rapid progress. as late as fifteen years ago, it was thought that china would always have to depend on imports for its oil needs. employing indigenous skills, however, it managed to attain self-sufficiency within a few years.

the editorial notes that afghanistan and china have had good neighbourly relations. "afghanistan was among the first countries to extend recognition to the people's republic of china and to rule out the concept of 'two chinas' from the very outset." "we express hope for continued and expanding relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries and further progress and prosperity of the chinese people."

the "daily republic" in an editorial wishes the chinese people happiness and greater progress. it says that since ancient times, afghanistan and china have had friendly relations, ancient culture and ideological and trade relations had forged close ties between the two countries a long time ago. such friendly relations have been developing since then. the editorial points out: "afghanistan regards china as one of its friendly neighbours and is satisfied with the friendly and good neighbourly relations with china."

the "hewad" in an editorial says that the chinese people have made striking achievements and successes in agriculture, industry, technology and various other fields in the past twenty-five years. the editorial

expresses its deep belief that china would be able to make outstanding progresses in the next few years. the editorial praises the people's republic of china for establishing and reinforcing its economic, scientific, technical and cultural relations with many third world countries in the past twenty-five years.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Peking Banquet for Signing of Sino-Albanian 1975 Goods Exchange and Payments Protocol

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1974)

chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang gave a banquet here this evening on the occasion of the signing of the protocol on goods exchange and payments for 1975 between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the people's republic of albania.

among the guests present at the banquet were the albanian government trade delegation led by kico ngjela, minister of trade, with festim sinaj as deputy leader; albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla and his wife, and officials of the albanian embassy in china.

present were also chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh, vice-foreign minister ma wen-po and leading members of departments concerned.

in his toast at the banquet, minister li chiang described the signing of the protocol as a manifestation of the development of the friendly relations and cooperation between china and albania. he warmly praised the profound revolutionary friendship and militant unity forged between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and albania in their long, common struggle. "our friendship is founded by chairman mao and comrade enver hoxha, and has been tested in sharp international class struggle. it is unbreakable," li chiang pointed out. he wished the friendship everlasting.

minister kico ngjela said in his toast that the signing of the protocol embodied the fraternal relations of internationalist cooperation between albania and china. "we are very glad to have the opportunity to join the chinese people in celebrating the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. for we are friends and brothers, and we are comrades-in-arms

resolutely combating imperialism and modern revisionism," the albanian minister said. he wished the fraternal chinese people still greater victories in their socialist revolution and construction.

a warm atmosphere of revolutionary friendship between the people of china and albania prevailed throughout the banquet.

Albanian Women's Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1974)

the women's delegation from albania led by eleni pashko, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and vice-chairman of the general council of the albanian women's union, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this afternoon.

it was seen off at the airport by lin li-yun, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, and albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla and his wife.

while in china, the delegation visited peking, hangchow, shanghai, nanking, shenyang, sian, yenan and the tachai production brigade.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Head of Chinese Exhibition Delegation Leaves for Australia

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1974)

li chuan, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade and chief of the delegation for economic and trade exhibition of the people's republic of china in australia, left here for sydney by air today.

he was seen off at the airport by li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, s. borton, chief of the delegation for australian exhibition in china who is in peking making preparations for the exhibition, and kevin liddy, first secretary of the australian embassy in peking.

Australia-China Society Tourist Group Leaves for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1974)

the australia-china society october tourist group to china led by margaret a. grant wound up its visit to china and left here for home by air today.

the australian friends arrived in china on september 17. they toured kwangchow, shanghai, nanking and tientsin and came to peking on september 29. they took part in the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china in peking.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Paper Marks Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English London, Oct. 3, 1974)

"the worker", organ of the communist party of britain (m-l), carried an article in its latest issue celebrating the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

chairman mao declared 25 years ago that the chinese people had finally stood up, the article states. since then a long and arduous struggle has been waged to consolidate and build socialism. "as the cancer of revisionism grew in the world, the chinese grew to understand the vital importance of keeping that struggle alive, and being vigilant against tendencies to revisionism in china and elsewhere," the article says.

"the chinese communist party knew that the ultimate force against revisionism has to be the understanding of the people. if the people themselves know the difference between the revolutionary line and the revisionist line, then those reactionaries who in some guise advocate abandoning the advancement of socialism will always be defeated."

the twenty-five years of socialist construction have produced many amazing results, the article continues. at the united nations, "china has repeatedly shown the world what bullying is being done by the u.s.a. and the u.s.s.r.", it adds.

it concludes, "we take this opportunity, on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, to salute the chinese people and the communist party of china. long live the victory of the dictatorship of the proletariat exclamation"

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Cameroonian President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1974)

el hadj ahmadou ahidjo, president of the united republic of cameroon, warmly greeted the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china in a message sent on september 30 to acting chairman tung pi-wu and premier chou en-lai of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

their excellencies tung pi-wu and chou en-lai,
acting chairman and premier of the people's republic of china

peking

on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china on october 1, 1974, it is particularly pleasant to extend my warm congratulations to you on behalf of the cameroonian people, their government and in my own name. i also express my best wishes for the maintenance of the solid relations of amity and cooperation existing between the united republic of cameroon and the people's republic of china.

with very high consideration.

el hadj ahmadou ahidjo,
president of the united republic of cameroon

yaounde, september 30, 1974

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CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese National Day Celebrated in Canada

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Oct. 2, 1974)

the canada-china society and the chinese community in montreal jointly held a reception on september 30 in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

1,500 people were present. among them were chang wen-chin, chinese ambassador to canada, and drapeau, mayor of montreal. both spoke at the reception.

the canada-china society of toronto held a dinner party on the previous day to celebrate the chinese national day. chang wen-chin was among the guests.

in edmonton, 1,000 people sat down at a dinner party given on the same day jointly by the canada-china friendship society and the local chinese community.

chinese films were shown on all the occasions.

CHINA AND CHAD

President of Chad Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1974)

ngarta tombalbaye, president of the republic of chad sent a message on october 1 to acting chairman tung pi-wu, warmly greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency mr. tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the people's republic of china,

peking,

on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i am very happy to extend to your excellency and the friendly chinese people warm felicitations and best wishes for your happiness and longevity from the people of chad, the executive committee of the national movement of cultural and social revolution, the government of chad and myself. i would like to avail myself of this solemn occasion to extend the wish that

the relations of friendship and cooperation so happily existing between our two countries will be further strengthened. with very high consideration.

ngarta tombalbaye
ndjamena, october 1, 1974.

Chadian Press, Radio Hail China's Achievements

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1974)

on the eve of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, "infotchad" and "the voice of the chadian cultural revolution" issued commentaries on achievements scored by the chinese people in their socialist revolution and socialist construction, according to a report from ndjamena.

the "infotchad" commentary said that having suffered in poverty and backwardness for a long time the chinese people became strong within a quarter of century after breaking their chains. the commentary praised achievements made by the chinese people in launching a revolution, namely the great cultural revolution.

"the voice of the chadian cultural revolution" said that the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china will be a day of victory for a people united in their struggle against the obstacles of development. in order to establish an independent economy, the chinese people are carrying out conscientiously the policy of self-reliance formulated by the respected and beloved leader chairman mao tsetung. the policy of encouragement to the chinese people has won the admiration of all peoples of the third world, the radio added.

CHINA AND CONGO

Congolese President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1974)

marien ngouabi, president of the people's republic of the congo, sent a message of heartfelt congratulations to acting chairman tung pi-wu on october 1 on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china

peking

at the moment when the chinese people are celebrating with particular elation the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, please allow me to tell you that the congolese people, their party, their council of state and i myself are very glad to join you in this happy and historic event. the unswerving struggle carried out by the chinese people under the banner of the chinese communist party and under your eminent leadership in the whole course of the revolution, has passed many glorious stages. your examples are inspiring to all the peace- and justice-loving people of the world in general and the congolese people in particular. while extending our warm and sincere congratulations to you, we are convinced that the relations of profound amity and fruitful cooperation established during our continuous struggle against colonialism and imperialism will further consolidate the pursuit of our common ideals in the interest of our peoples. please accept, comrade chairman, our fervent and militant wishes for your personal health, longevity and happiness and prosperity of the heroic and friendly chinese people. with very high and fraternal consideration.

major marien ngouabi,
president of the people's republic
of the congo

brazzaville, october 1, 1974

Congolese Prime Minister Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1974)

henri lopes, prime minister and head of government of the people's republic of the congo, sent a message to premier chou en-lai on october 1 warmly greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency comrade chou en-lai,
premier of the people's republic of china,

peking,

in celebrating the 25th anniversary of the founding of your beautiful and glorious republic, i, on behalf of the government of the congo and in my own name, extend to you my hearty and warm congratulations. i wish the ties of sincere friendship and fruitful cooperation between our two governments can be further consolidated with the same revolutionary impulse for the purpose of defeating imperialism and colonialism. please accept my sincere wishes for your health and happiness and for the success of the chinese government.

with lofty and fraternal consideration.

henri lopes
prime minister and head
of government

brazzaville, october 1, 1974

CHINA AND CYPRUS

More Chinese Red Cross Supplies Get to Cyprus

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1974)

the second shipment of the chinese red cross supplies weighing eleven tons reached limassol on october 1. the supplies were donated to the cyprus red cross society to help needy inhabitants affected by the armed conflict in cyprus, according to a report from nicosia.

on behalf of the chinese red cross, an official from the chinese embassy in nicosia handed over the supplies to

mrs. zachariades, president of the limassol red cross society. she accepted the chinese red cross donation with appreciation.

so far all the fiftysix tons of chinese red cross supplies were handed over to the cyprus red cross.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egyptian Men's Basketball Delegation Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1974)

the men's basketball delegation of egypt led by abdel azim mhamed ashri, with azer ishak girgis as its deputy leader wound up its friendly visit to china and left here by air this afternoon.

while in china, the egyptian men's basketball delegation visited peking, nanking and shanghai, and players from the delegation played friendly matches with chinese teams.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Chinese Ambassador to Equatorial Guinea Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1974)

chinese ambassador to equatorial guinea hu ching-jui gave a reception in bata, capital of rio muni province, on september 30, to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from malabo.

president and madame francisco macias nguema, vice-president miguel eyegue ntutumu, and president of the national people's assembly jose maria uso, who were in bata, attended the reception.

present also at the reception were a number of ministers and other high-ranking officials and officers of equatorial guinea.

on october 2, the chinese ambassador also gave a reception in malabo, capital of the republic, to mark the chinese national day. diplomatic envoys of varidus countries to equatorial guinea and friends from various circles attended the reception.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Finnish President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1974)

president urho kekkonen of the republic of finland sent a message to acting chairman tung pi-wu on october 1 conveying his congratulations on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency mr. tung pi-wu
acting chairman of the people's republic of china

peking

on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the people's republic of china i wish to convey to your excellency my warmest congratulations as well as my best wishes for your excellency's personal good health and for the happy future of the chinese people

urho kekkonen
president of the republic of finland

Chinese National Day Marked in Finland

(NCNA-English Helsinki, Oct. 2, 1974)

a "china week" was sponsored here by the finland-china society in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the activity culminated on september 25 in a meeting which was attended by 700 people.

marjatta vaananen, minister of education, and matti kajantie, chairman, and ilkka taipale, vice-chairman of the finland-china society, spoke at the meeting. they warmly hailed the achievements of the people's republic of china and the development of the friendship between the people of the two countries.

chinese ambassador to finland shih tzu-ming also spoke at the meeting.

diplomatic envoys from the democratic people's republic of korea, romania, pakistan and other countries were present.

at the meeting, finnish friends sang chinese as well as finnish songs and recited poems by chairman mao.

other activities during the "china week" included a chinese pictorial exhibition and a forum on china. the chinese films, shown on the occasion, were received with acclamation.

celebrations of the chinese national day have been going on since mid-september in 16 other cities, including turku, tampere and salo.

CHINA AND GABON

President and Madame Bongo Arrive in Peking to Rousing Welcome

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1974)

el hadj omar bongo, president of the republic of gabon and head of the government, and mme. bongo arrived here by special plane this afternoon for a state visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

accompanying president bongo on his visit to china are vice-president of the government leon mebiame, the supreme court president, government ministers and other officials, and journalists.

the distinguished gabonese guests were given a grand welcome at the airport by chinese leaders teng hsiao-ping, wu teh and ngapo ngawang jigme, foreign minister chi peng-fei, minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army peng shao-hui, and leading members of departments concerned, including wang hai-jung, ho ying, chen shu-fu, liang chang-wu, yao chin, tseng han-chou and cho lin, chinese ambassador to gabon liu ying-hsien as well as several thousand people of the chinese capital.

at planeside, vice-premier teng hsiao-ping extended a warm welcome to president and madame bongo and the other distinguished gabonese guests on behalf of premier chou en-lai.

china and gabon established diplomatic relations in spring this year, followed by a visit of the gabonese foreign minister to china. on his current visit to china, president bongo has brought to the chinese people the profound friendship of the gabonese people. the chinese capital, peking, was today filled with an atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of china and gabon. colourful banners fluttered over the main streets. streamers trailing from tall buildings read: "resolutely support the gabonese people

in their struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty exclamation" "long live the friendship between the people of china and gabon exclamation" "long live the great unity of the people of the third world exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation"

a grand welcoming ceremony was held at the airport which flew the national flags of china and gabon. the band played the national anthems of the two countries. accompanied by vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, president bongo reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army. the airport was astir when president and madame bongo, vice-president of the gabonese government leon mebiame and the other distinguished gabonese guests went round to meet the welcoming crowd. peking militia men and women presented arms in salute to the distinguished guests while the young people danced to the strains of gay music. president and madame bongo repeatedly waved to the well-wishers in acknowledgement.

madame teng ying-chao, wife of chinese premier chou en-lai, greeted president and madame bongo at the guest house.

present at the airport were also gabonese ambassador to china christophe boupana and diplomatic envoys of other countries to china.

List of Principal Members of Entourage of Gabonese President El Hadj Omar Bongo

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1974)

following is the list of principal members of the entourage of el hadj omar bongo, president of the republic of gabon and head of the government, on his visit to china:

mme. el hadj omar bongo, honorary president of the national union of women of the democratic party of gabon;

leon mebiame, vice-president of the government, and mme. leon mebiame;

paul gondjout, president of the supreme court, and mme. paul gondjout;

el konighi okumba d'okwatsegue, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and mme. el konighi okumba d'okwatsegue;

georges rawiri, minister of state at the presidency of the republic in charge of economic coordination and special missions, and personal representative of the president of the republic, and mme. georges rawiri;

paul moukambi, minister of economy and finance;

bonjean-francois ondo, minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and rural development, and mme. bonjean-francois ondo;

richard nguema, secretary of state at the presidency of the republic in charge of information and national orientation, and mme. richard nguema;

etienne moussirou, director of the office of the president of the republic;

julien mpouho, director of the private office, and mme. julien mpouho;

leon auge, high commissioner at the presidency of the republic in charge of the special organs of the party, and special adviser to the head of state, and mme. leon auge;

mme. nzaou-mabika, high commissioner of women's promotion;

mme. nyare-nkoghe, high commissioner to the minister of state in charge of social affairs;

dr. eloi chambrier rahandi, member of the political bureau of the democratic party of gabon;

zacharie myboto, member of the political bureau of the democratic party of gabon, and mme. zacharie myboto;

jean pierre ndong, member of the political bureau of the democratic party of gabon;

pierre fanguinoveny, roving ambassador of the republic of gabon, and mme. pierre fanguinoveny;

michel anchouey, adviser to the president of the republic for african, asian and arab affairs;

mme. anne-marie boumah, president of the national union of women of the democratic party of gabon;

jean-pierre lemboumba, commissioner of planning and development;

jacques libizangomo, adviser at the presidency of the republic;

jean-felix mamalepot, director-general of the bank of development of gabon;

martin nzue-nkoghe, technical adviser to the minister of foreign affairs, and director of international cooperation;

mme. martin bongo, wife of the minister of national education;

jean-felix adande, secretary-general of the ministry of foreign affairs and cooperation;

jean-pierre okias, personal physician of the president of the republic;

ngoulakia, deputy;

mme. ngoulakia, president of the upperogoue branch of the national union of women of the democratic party of gabon;

joseph koumba-mouity, director of protocol of the state;

paul kounda kiki, director of agricultural services;

general nkoma, commander-in-chief of the national gendarmerie;

tsibah, deputy director-general of the office of trans-gabon railways;

pierre-claver avandjo, chief of protocol of the ministry of foreign affairs;

colonel ba-oumar, chief of staff of the ground and naval forces;

victor mbongo, director of services of official visits; and

captain ambroise ossiba, officer of the presidential guard.

Chinese Leaders Meet President and Madame El Hadj Omar Bongo

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1974)

chinese leaders chiang ching, teng hsiao-ping, wu teh and ngapo ngawang jigme this evening met with el hadj omar bongo, president of the republic of gabon and head of the government, madame bongo, and vice-president of the

government leon mebiame and other distinguished gabonese guests accompanying them on the visit. they had photographs taken together.

the meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

present at the meeting were chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army peng shao-hui, and leading members of departments concerned wang hai-jung, ho ying, chen mu-hua, liang chang-wu, tseng han-chou and cho lin, as well as chinese ambassador to gabon liu ying-hsien and his wife li hsi-yu.

gabonese ambassador to china christophe boupana was present.

Peking Grand Banquet Warmly Welcomes Gabonese President and Madame El Hadj Omar Bongo

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1974)

chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping was host at a grand banquet here this evening given in the name of premier chou en-lai to warmly welcome el hadj omar bongo, president of the republic of gabon and head of the government, madame bongo and members of the entourage.

attending the banquet were chinese leaders wu teh and ngapo ngawang jigme, foreign minister chi peng-fei, minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi, minister of posts and tele-communications chung fu-hsiang, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army peng shao-hui, and members of the standing committee of the national people's congress and leading members of other government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, as well as chinese ambassador to gabon liu ying-hsien and his wife li hsi-yu.

the banquet was held in the great hall of the people. the national flags of the republic of gabon and china hung side by side at the banquet hall. when president and madame el hadj omar bongo, and leon mebiame, vice-president of the government, and other distinguished gabonese guests accompanying the president on the visit entered the banquet hall in the company of vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, the band played music of welcome.

the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship. vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and president el hadj omar bongo spoke.

in his speech vice-premier teng hsiao-ping praised the gabonese people who have a glorious tradition of combating imperialism and colonialism. he pointed out that in recent years, under the leadership of president el hadj omar bongo, the government of gabon has achieved marked successes in building the country and made positive efforts for the third world's cause of unity against hegemonism.

the chinese vice-premier stressed: "the present international situation is essentially characterized by great disorder under heaven. this disorder has upset the old world order and put into disarray the imperialists, colonialists, and particularly the two superpowers. bogged down in deep political and economic crises and strongly condemned and opposed by the people at home and abroad, the two superpowers are in the plight as described by the verse, 'flowers fall off, do what one may.' however, this disorder has tempered the people of all countries, and it is amidst the disorder that the people are awakening, growing in strength and striding forward. the hurricane-like anti-imperialist and anti-hegemonic struggle, in which the countries and people of the third world are the main force, is fast gathering momentum."

"china is a member of the third world," he continued, "and the chinese people and other peoples of the third world are bound up by common interests and share weal and woe. china is not a superpower, and will never seek to be one. following chairman mao's teachings, the chinese people will work unswervingly with the third world and the people of all countries, ally with all forces that can be allied with and fight shoulder to shoulder with them to win new victories for the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism."

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping hailed the vigorous development of the african people's struggle for national liberation. he said: "the important victories won by the peoples of guinea-bissau and mozambique in their battle for national independence by persistently following the road of armed struggle have greatly inspired and propelled the national liberation struggles of the people in angola, zimbabwe, namibia, azania, sao thome -- principe and other regions.

"in order to consolidate their hard-won political independence, the independent african states have gone ahead to wage a massive struggle to protect their national resources, oppose exploitation by rich countries and win or safeguard their economic independence. the days when the imperialists could swindle and rob african resources at will are gone, never to return. in defiance of threat and blackmail, the african countries firmly demand a thorough change in the current extremely unequal international economic relations, firmly demand permanent sovereignty

and its exercise over their own natural resources and actively go in for the formation of various raw-material producers' organizations.

"the chinese people highly admire and most resolutely support their great african brothers' spirit of defying tyranny, daring to fight and striving for progress. so long as the great african people heighten their vigilance, close their ranks and persist in struggle, we are sure they will shatter the disruptive schemes of imperialism, colonialism, and particularly the two superpowers, and win complete independence and liberation for the whole african continent."

in conclusion, vice-premier teng hsiao-ping spoke highly of china-gabon friendship. he said: "our two peoples are comrades-in-arms on the same front in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. both our countries belong to the third world." president el hadj omar bongo's visit "opens a new chapter in the history of the friendly relations between china and gabon."

in his speech, president bongo said: "this visit gives us an opportunity to see with our own eyes the realities of your country as well as allows us to further reinforce the relations of friendship that so happily unite our two peoples.

"these relations find their justification in certain facts of history common to our two countries."

he pointed out that the people of gabon and china had experienced sufferings from colonialism, and both had carried out struggles of various forms to free themselves from enslavement and made gigantic efforts to emerge from the state of less economic development.

president bongo noted: "our visit to the people's republic of china occurs in a period of both trouble and confusion characterized by a bipolarization of decisions at the level of the superpowers, by the persistence of disquieting sources of tension and by important changes in international relations.

"in fact, one can see that the small countries, principally those of the third world, continue to be subjected to the dictates of the superpowers in the settlement of world affairs.

"in this regard, we agree with those who think that all countries, big and small, should be associated with the search for solutions to problems facing the international community.

"one can also see that in many parts of the world there still exist many zones where war rages and there appear other zones where war is about to

break out. this intranquil situation is maintained by certain great powers who find there interests of all kinds, notably the sale of weapons of their own manufacture."

"under the irresistible push of nationalism aroused by the cruel oppression and frantic exploitation by the colonialist and imperialist forces," the president went on, "the world witnesses great upheavals which tend to question the unjustifiably established international order and peaceful coexistence."

he pinpointed the "great changes scored in the concept of the established international economic order, changes which find expression in the third world countries by their taking a unanimous position for the exercise of complete sovereignty over their natural resources and patrimonial sea as well as for a just and equal remuneration of their products."

"in the face of this general situation," he said, "the international community has the most pressing duty to assume its responsibilities if it does not want to see, helplessly, a catastrophy with incalculable consequences for humanity. in this cause, the third world, where the largest part of world population live and where abundant natural resources still lie hidden, must play its due role."

president bongo praised the achievements made by the chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung, and the aid which china has given to countries fighting for national liberation and to independent countries faced with problems of economic and social development.

he said that the gabonese people "are jealous of their independence and resolved to work for a genuine economic and social development. in this regard, our people intend to remain true to themselves. in other words, that means the gabonese people intend to exert themselves in the light of gabonese realities."

in conclusion, president bongo said: "our stay here and the talks our two delegations will hold at all levels will lay, i am sure, the foundation of a durable and more intensive cooperation to the benefit of our two peoples."

their speeches were followed by the band playing the national anthems of the republic of gabon and china.

among the guests were gabonese ambassador to china christophe boupana and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1974)

following is the full text of vice-premier teng hsiao-ping's speech at the banquet given here this evening in honour of president el hadj omar bongo and mme bongo:

your excellency respected president el hadj omar bongo and mme bongo,

distinguished guests from gabon,

friends and comrades,

we are very glad that his excellency el hadj omar bongo, president and head of government of the republic of gabon, and mme bongo have come to our country for a state visit at the invitation of the chinese government, bringing with them the friendly sentiments of the gabonese people for the chinese people. i am entrusted by premier chou en-lai to be host at the banquet this evening. on behalf of chairman mao tsetung, acting chairman tung pi-wu, premier chou en-lai and the chinese government and people, i wish to express warm welcome to his excellency president el hadj omar bongo, mme bongo and all the other distinguished guests from gabon.

the republic of gabon is a beautiful and richly-endowed country on the west coast of africa, and the industrious and valiant gabonese people have a glorious tradition of combating imperialism and colonialism. in recent years, under the leadership of his excellency president el hadj omar bongo, the government of gabon has internally upheld national unity and the unification of the country, attached importance to developing the national economy, made unremitting efforts to build the country and achieved marked successes; externally, it has stood for african unity, supported the african national liberation movements and afro-asian peoples' just struggles, combated imperialism, colonialism, racism, zionism and big-power hegemonism and opposed exploitation and plunder by rich countries. the chinese government and people appreciate and support the gabonese government's positive efforts for the third world's cause of unity against hegemonism, and wish that you will continue to win new successes on your road of advance.

friends and comrades,

the present international situation is essentially characterized by great disorder under heaven. this disorder has upset the old world order and put into disarray the imperialists, colonialists, and particularly

the two superpowers. bogged down in deep political and economic crises and strongly condemned and opposed by the people at home and abroad, the two superpowers are in the plight as described by the verse, "flowers fall off, do what one may." however, this disorder has tempered the people of all countries, and it is amidst the disorder that the people are awakening, growing in strength and striding forward. the hurricane-like anti-imperialist and anti-hegemonic struggle, in which the countries and people of the third world are the main force, is fast gathering momentum. "the wind sweeping through the tower heralds a rising storm in the mountains." china is a member of the third world, and the chinese people and other peoples of the third world are bound up by common interests and share weal and woe. china is not a superpower, and will never seek to be one. following chairman mao's teachings, the chinese people will work unswervingly with the third world and the people of all countries, ally with all forces that can be allied with and fight shoulder to shoulder with them to win new victories for the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism.

friends and comrades,

the african people are a great people, and the african continent is full of vigour. the african people's struggle for national liberation is surging forward irresistibly. the important victories won by the peoples of guinea-bissau and mozambique in their battle for national independence by persistently following the road of armed struggle have greatly inspired and propelled the national liberation struggles of the people in angola, zimbabwe, namibia, azania, sao thome -- principe and other regions. in order to consolidate their hard-won political independence, the independent african states have gone ahead to wage a massive struggle to protect their national resources, oppose exploitation by rich countries and win or safeguard their economic independence. the days when the imperialists could swindle and rob african resources at will are gone, never to return. in defiance of threat and blackmail, the african countries firmly demand a thorough change in the current extremely unequal international economic relations, firmly demand permanent sovereignty and its exercise over their own natural resources and actively go in for the formation of various raw-material producers' organizations. the chinese people highly admire and most resolutely support their great african brothers' spirit of defying tyranny, daring to fight and striving for progress. so long as the great african people heighten their vigilance, close their ranks and persist in struggle, we are sure they will shatter the disruptive schemes of imperialism, colonialism, and particularly the two superpowers, and win complete independence and liberation for the whole african continent.

friends and comrades,

although china and gabon are separated by numerous mountains and rivers, our two peoples are comrades-in-arms on the same front in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. both our countries belong to the third world. not long ago, we received with pleasure the gabonese goodwill delegation led by minister el konighi okumba d'okwatsegue, and today, president el hadj omar bongo himself has made light of a long journey to visit china. his excellency the president's visit opens a new chapter in the history of the friendly relations between china and gabon. we sincerely wish complete success to the visit of his excellency president el hadj omar bongo and mme bongo exclamation

now, i propose a toast

to the prosperity of the republic of gabon and the well-being of her people,

to the consolidation and development of the friendship between the peoples of china and gabon and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries,

to the great unity of the afro-asian peoples, the great unity of the people of the third world and the great unity of the people of the whole world,

to the health of his excellency president el hadj omar bongo and mme bongo,

to the health of all other distinguished guests from gabon,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives, and

to the health of all friends and comrades present here exclamation

Gabonese President El Hadj Omar Bongo's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1974)

following is full text of the speech by el hadj omar bongo, president of the republic of gabon at the banquet given in his honour here this evening:

mr. vice-premier,

excellencies,

ladies and gentlemen,

the most friendly words of welcome that you have spoken regarding us have gone directly into our hearts.

on behalf of my wife and the delegation that accompanies me and in my own name, i wish to express to you my profound gratitude for the exceptionally warm welcome accorded to us.

this spontaneous welcome and all the marks of attention shown to us sufficiently testify to the greatness of the heart and spirit of the chinese people, whose courage and determination in action attract the regards and command the admiration of the whole world.

mr. vice-premier, we owe our presence in peking to the great builder of your country, chairman mao tsetung, to the chinese communist party and to the chinese government, who have kindly invited us to come on an official visit to the people's republic of china.

this visit gives us an opportunity to see with our own eyes the realities of your country as well as allows us to further reinforce the relations of friendship that so happily unite our two peoples.

these relations find their justification in certain facts of history common to our two countries.

there is, firstly, the colonial fact and its baleful consequences on our peoples, our cultures, our economies and our administrations.

there is, then, the struggle carried out by our two peoples, whatever its forms, to free themselves from enslavement.

there is also the state of less development that characterizes our economies and the gigantic effort made by our two countries to emerge from it, in spite of the obstacles of all kinds put in our way by the imperialist forces.

there is finally the action taken by our two governments in the international organizations against injustice and oppression.

in this regard, it is necessary to point out that our two countries have recently made a big contribution to the discussions of the sixth special session of the u.n. general assembly on raw materials and development and of the caracas conference on the law of the sea.

on each of these occasions, our two countries have clearly defined their attitude, taking a position in

favour of the exercise of sovereignty by the producers countries over their raw materials and for safeguarding the interests of coastal states over their patrimonial sea.

both china and gabon have made their voices heard, wherever possible, to plead the cause of the freedom fighters on all fronts of struggle. i wish here to pay a passionate homage to chairman mao tsetung, the great man of our century, and to the chinese people and government for the precious aid and constant support that they have never ceased to give to the peoples of the third world, not only for their liberation from the colonial and racial yoke, but also from foreign economic control.

allow me also to make special mention here of premier chou en-lai for his very efficient contribution to the great cause of national construction undertaken by the valiant chinese people under the brilliant leadership of chairman mao tsetung. i wish in my own name and on behalf of my delegation to take this opportunity to wish him a quick recovery.

mr. vice-premier, our visit to the people's republic of china occurs in a period of both trouble and confusion characterized by a bipolarization of decisions at the level of the superpowers, by the persistence of disquieting sources of tension and by important changes in international relations.

in fact, one can see that the small countries, principally those of the third world, continue to be subjected to the dictates of the superpowers in the settlement of world affairs.

in this regard, we agree with those who think that all countries, big and small, should be associated with the search for solutions to problems facing the international community.

one can also see that in many parts of the world there still exist many zones where war rages and there appear other zones where war is about to break out. this intranquil situation is maintained by certain great powers who find there interests of all kinds, notably the sale of weapons of their own manufacture.

in southeast asia, struggles are going on in viet nam, in cambodia and in laos. the patriots of these countries are winning great victories in spite of the great military arsenal of the enemy.

in the middle east, the peace of the world is still menaced everyday while the occupied arab territories are not restored and a just solution of the palestinian problem has not been found.

in africa, the situation in rhodesia, namibia and the republic of south africa remains disquieting and threatens to give rise to a new source of tension if a dialogue between the two communities is found to be impossible.

finally, one can see that under the irresistible push of nationalism aroused by the cruel oppression and frantic exploitation by the colonialist and imperialist forces, the world witnesses great upheavals which tend to question the unjustifiably established international order and peaceful coexistence.

one proof is that the biggest country in the world, that is, china, has regained her rightful place in the united nations and is fully fulfilling her international responsibilities there.

another proof is the collapse of the salazar government system, which has not only introduced profound structural changes in portugal but also accelerated the process of independence of african territories under portuguese rule.

this event that accords with the normal course of history starts shaking the minority and racist regimes and also makes inevitable the liberation of namibia and her establishment as an independent and sovereign state.

a final proof is the great changes scored in the concept of the established international economic order, changes which find expression in the third world countries by their taking a unanimous position for the exercise of complete sovereignty over their natural resources and patrimonial sea as well as for a just and equal remuneration of their products.

in the face of this general situation, mr. vice-premier, the international community has the most pressing duty to assume its responsibilities if it does not want to see, helplessly, a catastrophy with incalculable consequences for humanity. in this cause, the third world, where the largest part of world population live and where abundant natural resources still lie hidden, must play its due role.

mr. vice-premier, the efforts which your country is making, thanks to the courage and the work of her people and to their great leader chairman mao tsetung, since the great revolution which led china to political and economic independence, then the cultural revolution which has restored to them their own mode of thinking, and finally, the effective aid which china has given to countries fighting for national liberation and to independent countries faced with problems of economic and social development -- all this precisely constitutes a valuable contribution of the people's republic of china

to the general drive towards the establishment of a new international balance.

as for gabon, the choices are very clear. the gabonese people, rallied and united around the democratic party of gabon, an instrument of mobilization and national orientation, are jealous of their independence and resolved to work for a genuine economic and social development. in this regard, our people intend to remain true to themselves. in other words, that means the gabonese people intend to exert themselves in the light of gabonese realities.

that is why, as i already had the occasion to say at the united nations and other international conferences, my government will spare no effort to defend the noble principle of exercising our complete sovereignty over our national inheritance.

we have the feeling that our so doing responds to the hope of establishing a greater international justice and a more equitable distribution of world forces and responsibilities.

the advent of changes that are both profound and necessary implies a greater understanding and greater cooperation of the peoples.

that is why we have decided to pursue an open policy toward all peace-loving and justice-upholding countries who respect our institutions and national sovereignty and the principle of non-interference in our internal affairs.

the people's republic of china also understands this, as she has striven to diversify and enlarge her relations of cooperation and friendship, and as the chinese communist party, since its ninth congress, has not failed to emphasize with force the necessity for china to open herself to the outside world and to come out of the isolation to which she was forcibly confined.

it is very comforting for our two countries that, as far as they are concerned, this necessity felt by both sides and this will expressed clearly here and there have led to an effective cooperation.

in this regard, we can congratulate ourselves on the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and gabon and the beginning of economic cooperation between our two countries.

our stay here and the talks our two delegations will hold at all levels will lay, i am sure, the foundation of a durable and more intensive cooperation to the benefit of our two peoples.

may our sojourn also remain in spirit like a symbol of friendship based on our common love of peace and justice exclamation

since this visit occurs, most happily, just after the commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i would like here to renew, on behalf of the people, the government and the democratic party of gabon and in my own name, our sincere congratulations to your great people, to their leaders and to the chinese communist party, on the occasion of the celebration of this event of very great importance in the history of mankind.

it is by these words, ladies and gentlemen, that i invite you to raise your glasses to drink to the grandeur and growing prosperity of the people's republic of china, and to sino-gabonese friendship and cooperation.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Guyana Deputy Prime Minister Receives Chinese Vice Minister of Metallurgical Industry

(NCNA-English Georgetown, Oct. 3, 1974)

guyana deputy prime minister ptolemy reid received here this morning chinese vice-minister of metallurgical industry chang chen-chiang and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

chinese ambassador to guyana wang chan-yuan was present on the occasion.

vice-minister chang chen-chiang and his party arrived here yesterday for a friendly visit. he will inaugurate china's economic and trade exhibition to be held soon.

CHINA AND HONGKONG AND MACAO

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Delegation of People of All Walks of Life in Hongkong and Macao

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1974)

li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, this afternoon met and had a cordial conversation with members of the delegation of the people of all walks of life in hongkong and macao

led by wang kwan cheng, vice-chairman of the chinese general chamber of commerce of hongkong, and with chu yi and ho hou-keng as deputy leaders. the delegation has come to peking to attend national day celebrations.

vice-premier li hsien-nien warmly welcomed the delegation to peking to participate in the celebrations of china's 25th national day and to make visits. the vice-premier talked about the excellent situation prevailing at home and abroad, especially the great victories and far-reaching significance of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius.

present at the meeting were liao cheng-chih, member of the c.p.c. central committee, lo ching-chang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy secretary-general of the state council, ma wen-po, vice-minister of foreign affairs, li chin-teh, leading member of the united front work department of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members of other departments concerned.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Iraqi Press Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Baghdad, Oct. 3, 1974)

the iraqi press has carried articles greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the iraqi paper "al thawrah" says in an article on october 1 that the brilliant road traversed by the chinese people shows how "labouring people could make miracle once they achieved liberation from the yoke of feudalist and capitalist exploitation and took up the socialist road."

the article says: "revolutionary iraq expresses thanks to the great chinese people and their government for their stand to side with the arab cause, first of all, the palestine cause. iraq attentively treats the comrade-in-arms relations between them."

the iraqi people "watch with appreciation the achievements obtained by the friendly chinese people in their struggle to realize freedom and happiness and oppose the world aggressive and corrupt forces," it adds.

another iraqi paper "al taakhi" says in an article on september 30: "the uninterrupted progress of revolutionary victories realized by the

chinese people in a quarter of a century is attributed to the socialist road and system." "the contribution made by the people's republic of china as a comrade to the third world people would promote the struggle of the world revolutionary forces against colonialism and capitalist monopoly," the article concludes.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Emperor Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1974)

emperor hirohito of japan sent a message to acting chairman tung pi-wu greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the people's republic of china:

peking

on the occasion of the national day of your country, i am glad to avail myself of this opportunity to express hearty congratulations and best wishes for your excellency's happiness and prosperity of your country.

hirohito
emperor of japan

China-Japan Friendship Association Leader Meets Visiting Japanese Activists Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1974)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this morning with all members of the japanese visiting group of activists from yamanashi prefecture for japan-china friendship. leader of the group is toshiyuki mitsui, and the group's deputy leader and secretary general is akio kaji.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned, including li tieh-ying and kang hui-tung.

Japanese Goodwill Delegation for Inauguration of Japan-China Air Service Leaves Hangchow for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1974)

the japanese goodwill delegation for the inauguration of the japan-china air service led by zentaro kosaka, liberal-democratic member of the house of representatives of japan, wound up its friendly visit to hangchow and left here for shanghai by air this afternoon.

the delegation flew in here from peking on the afternoon of october 2, in the company of wang chien-kung, director of the commanding department of the general administration of civil aviation of china. the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee gave a reception in honour of the japanese friends that evening. vice-chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee lai ko-ko and delegation leader zentaro kosaka made toasts at the reception which was filled with a friendly atmosphere. they wished that the friendship between the people of china and japan would constantly develop and that the people of the two countries would live in friendship from generation to generation.

while in hangchow the delegation visited the hangchow silk mill, went on an excursion to the west lake by boat and toured liu ho ta (pagoda of six harmonies) and other places of historical interest.

upon their arrival and departure here the japanese friends were greeted and seen off at the airport by lai ko-ko, vice-chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, hsu shu-nien, vice-chairman of the hangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of local departments concerned.

Chinese National Day Celebrated in Osaka

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 4, 1974)

a meeting was held in osaka yesterday evening in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china and the second anniversary of the normalization of japan-china relations. the meeting attended by japanese personages in the kansai region and osaka also gave a warm welcome to the chinese good-will delegation now visiting japan.

the meeting was jointly sponsored by the osaka headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), the kansai headquarters of

the japan association for the promotion of international trade, the osaka liaison council of the national movement for japan-china friendship, the kansai branch of the national council for japan-china friendship, the kansai headquarters of the japan-china economic association, and the japanese association for the exhibition of the people's republic of china in osaka.

among the 1,000 japanese friends present at the meeting were jiro kaneko, chairman of the osaka headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), ryoichi kuroda, governor of osaka prefecture, and hisayoshi uchiyama, deputy mayor of osaka.

the chinese good-will delegation headed by wang chen was present on invitation.

mi kuo-chun, counsellor of the chinese embassy in japan, and changliao fu-yuan, chairman of the osaka association of chinese residents, also attended on invitation.

a streamer in the meeting hall bore the slogan: "conclude at once a japan-china treaty of friendship and peace, long live the friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples".

speaking on behalf of the sponsoring organizations, jiro kaneko said that today when the relations between japan and china have been normalized, it is necessary to strive for the strengthening of the friendship and unity of the two countries and two nations.

he expressed sincere hopes for the early conclusion of a japan-china treaty of peace and friendship and the determination to make greater efforts for maintaining japan-china friendship from generation to generation.

greeting speeches were also made by governor of osaka ryoichi kuroda and by deputy mayor of osaka hisayoshi uchiyama, who spoke on behalf of mayor of osaka yasushi oshima. they both expressed the resolve to continue to work for strengthening the good-neighbourly and friendly relations between japan and china.

wang chen, head of the chinese good-will delegation, said that the signing of the china-japan air transport agreement and the official opening of regular air service between the two countries is an important step in carrying out the china-japan joint statement. it is of important significance to the further development of the good-neighbourly and friendly relations between china and japan and the promotion of friendly visits and economic and cultural exchange between the two peoples. he noted that economic exchanges and friendly contacts between osaka and the kansai region and china are increasing and will continue to advance year

after year. the historic current of china-japan friendship is surging forward and will not be stemmed by any force.

the chinese good-will delegation arrived in osaka on october 3 after its visit in tokyo and hakone.

Japanese International Trade and Industry Minister Fetes Chinese Guests

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 4, 1974)

japanese international trade and industry minister yasuhiro nakasone gave a dinner in honour of wang yao-ting, leader of the friendship delegation from the china council for promotion of international trade, hsiao fang-chou, leader of the exhibition group of the people's republic of china, and chen chu, chinese ambassador to japan here last night.

present on the occasion were shigeo nagano, aiichiro fujiyama, yoshihiro inayama and international trade and industry vice-minister hideaki yamashita.

the hosts and guests had a friendly chat on further promotion of friendship between china and japan and between the peoples of the two countries and development of economic and trade relations between the two countries.

Friendship Delegation of China Council for Promotion of International Trade Leaves Tokyo for Home

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 4, 1974)

the friendship delegation of the china council for promotion of international trade headed by wang yao-ting, wound up its friendly visit to japan and left tokyo for home today by a plane of the civil aviation of china.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by aiichiro fujiyama, kazutsura kawase and others.

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu and the leader of the exhibition of the people's republic of china, hsiao fang-chou, were also present.

the delegation arrived in japan on september 16 at the invitation of aiichiro fujiyama, chairman of the

japan association for the promotion of international trade, and shigeo nagano, chairman of the tokyo association for the chinese exhibition. the delegation presided over the opening ceremony of the exhibition of the people's republic of china in tokyo, and attended the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the japan association for the promotion of international trade.

during its stay in japan, the delegation visited tokyo, sapporo, niigata, kanazawa and other parts of japan. the delegation also called on yasuhiro nakasone, minister of international trade and industry; toshio kimura, minister of foreign affairs, and ryokichi minobe, governor of metropolitan tokyo. they visited the families of late tanzan ishibashi, kazuo suzuki and shozo murata.

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu held a reception for the delegation's visit in japan yesterday evening.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Central News Agency Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1974)

the delegation of the korean central news agency led by kim sung kul, director of the agency, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this morning.

it was seen off at the airport by chu mu-chih, director of the hsinhua news agency, and leading members of peking press circles and other organizations concerned, including lu ying, shih shao-hua, wang shou-jen, sun yi-ching, wang po-ching and yen hung-liang.

present were li jae pil, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking, and om tae ryong, correspondent of the korean central news agency in peking.

while in china, the delegation visited tientsin, shanghai, changsha, kueilin, kwangchow, kunming, chengtu and sian and was warmly welcomed by local people and press circles. shih shao-hua, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, escorted the delegation on the tour.

charge d'affaires a.i. li jae pil hosted a banquet yesterday evening for the visit to china of the delegation. leading members of peking press circles and other organizations attended.

CHINA AND LAOS

King of Laos Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1974)

sri savang vatthana, king of laos sent a message on october 1 to acting chairman of the people's republic of china, greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency,

acting chairman of the people's republic of china,

peking,

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, please accept, your excellency, my hearty felicitations and best wishes for your personal happiness and for the prosperity of the chinese people.

sri savang vatthana,

king of laos

october 1, 1974

luang prabang

Lao Government Economic Delegation Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1974)

the economic delegation of the lao provisional national union government led by thao soth phetrasy, minister of economy and planning, left here by air this morning for a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

seeing the distinguished lao guests off at the airport were fang yi and han tsung-cheng, minister and vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned.

present were also phagna lien pravongviengkham, ambassador of the kingdom of laos to china; and han ju ro, commercial counsellor, jon dong su, economic counsellor, of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea to china.

the delegation leader thao soth phetrasy gave a banquet yesterday evening. minister fang yi was among the guests. the guests and hosts toasted to the constant consolidation and development of friendship between the people of china and the laos.

CHINA AND LEBANON

Lebanese President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1974)

president suleiman franjia of lebanon on october 1 sent a message of greetings to acting chairman tung pi-wu on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency mr. tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the people's republic of china

peking

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, i am particularly pleased to extend to your excellency, on behalf of the lebanese people and in my own name, our best wishes for your happiness and for the prosperity of the friendly chinese people.

suleiman franjia
president of the republic of lebanon
beirut, october 1, 1974

CHINA AND LIBYA

Libyan Chairman Gaddafi Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1974)

colonel muammer gaddafi, chairman of the libyan revolutionary command council, sent a message on september 30 to tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the people's republic of china,

peking

on the occasion of your national day, it gives me pleasure to convey to you in the name of the libyan arab republic our sincere congratulations and best wishes for a good health and happiness and to the friendly people of china all progress and prosperity.

colonel muammer gaddafi
head of the revolutionary command
council, the libyan arab republic

tripoli libya september 30, 1974

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets Writer Han Suyin

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1974)

chinese vice-foreign minister yu chan this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with writer han suyin.

present on the occasion were ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and wang chen, deputy director of the information department of the foreign ministry.

after the meeting, yu chan gave a dinner in her honour.

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Head of State Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1974)

colonel moussa traore, president of the military committee for national liberation, head of state and president of the government of mali, on october 1 sent a message of greetings to acting chairman tung pi-wu on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the people's republic of china

peking,

on the occasion of the anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i am particularly pleased to extend to you and the chinese people, on behalf of the malian people, the military committee for national liberation, the government and in my own name, our profound and warm greetings. i sincerely wish the chinese people to be strong and prosperous. under the wise and dynamic leadership of the highly esteemed chairman mao tsetung, the chinese people will win greater success in the construction of a just society conformed to their aspirations and in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. i am convinced, mr. chairman that the cooperations between mali and the people's republic of china will be further developed and strengthened in the interests of our two peoples. with highest consideration.

colonel moussa traore

koulouba (bamako), october 1, 1974

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Volleyball Delegation Leaves Peking for Mexico

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1974)

a chinese volleyball delegation led by chang chih-huai, president of the chinese volleyball association, left here by air today for a friendly visit to mexico.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission and other departments concerned

chuang tse-tung, yu pu-hsueh, hsia lang and wang wen-chung.

present was also carlos maldonado, second secretary of the mexican embassy in peking.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese King Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1974)

king birendra bir bikram shah dev of nepal sent a message on october 1 to acting chairman tung pi-wu greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the people's republic of china,

peking

on the happy occasion of the anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china we on behalf of the government and people of nepal extend to your excellency our hearty felicitations and best wishes for your personal happiness and for the progress and prosperity of the people of the people's republic of china. we are confident that the cordial and friendly relations between our two countries will be further strengthened in the years to come.

king birendra bir bikram shah dev

kathmandu. october 1, 1974.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Chinese National Day Marked in the Netherlands

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1974)

a report on china was given in amsterdam to mark the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from the hague.

sponsored by the netherlands-china fund, the report meeting, held on september 27, was attended by 250 people. professor a.h. wertheim-gijse weenink, honorary

chairman of the fund, reported on the achievements of the people's republic of china. a chinese colour documentary "shashihyu" was shown.

chinese ambassador to the netherlands hao teh-ching was present.

chinese national day has been celebrated in eight other dutch cities under the sponsorship of the netherlands-china fund.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Friends Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1974)

the new zealand-china society autumn tourist group to china led by joan e. donley and melvyn h. dowson, wound up its visit to china and left here for home by air today.

while in peking, the new zealand friends joined the people of the chinese capital in the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. they visited a school, a people's commune and a neighbourhood community, and toured places of historical interest and scenic spots.

the guests arrived in china september 17 and toured kwangchow, hangchow, shanghai and nanking before coming to peking september 28.

New Zealand Meeting Celebrates Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Wellington, Oct. 2, 1974)

a meeting held in auckland celebrated the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. it was jointly sponsored by the auckland branch of the new zealand-china society and the chinese cultural society in new zealand.

more than 400 people attended the meeting, which was held on september 29. in their speeches at the meeting, roy evans, national president of the new zealand-china society, and henry lee, representative of the chinese cultural society, paid tribute to the achievements made in the past 25 years by the chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao.

shih chiao, first secretary of the chinese embassy in new zealand, also spoke at the meeting.

the meeting wound up with a show of the chinese colour documentary "a brilliant spectacle".

CHINA AND NIGER

Niger's Head of State Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1974)

lieutenant-colonel seyni kountche, president of the supreme military council and head of state of niger on october 1 sent a message to acting chairman tung pi-wu, warmly greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the people's republic of china,

peking

on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, we are very happy to express to you our warmest and sincere congratulations. please convey to the valiant chinese people and your government the most ardent wishes of the people of niger, the supreme military council, the government and myself for their success. we are convinced that the relations of close and friendly cooperation between our two countries will be further strengthened.

with the highest consideration.

lieutenant-colonel seyni kountche
president of the supreme military
council and head of state
niamey, october 1, 1974

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Chinese Ambassador to Nigeria Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Lagos, Oct. 3, 1974)

chinese ambassador to nigeria feng yu-chiu held a reception here this evening to mark the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the over 300 guests attending the reception were j.t.f. iyalla, permanent secretary of the federal ministry of external affairs, h. ahmadu, principal secretary to the head of the federal military government, and other federal government officials as well as prominent personages of various circles in nigeria.

diplomatic envoys from various countries to nigeria were also present.

on september 29, the chinese ambassador gave a film reception in celebration of the chinese national day.

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1974)

general juan velasco alvarado, president of the peruvian republic sent a message to tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china on october 1, greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency mr. tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the people's republic of china,

peking

in celebrating the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i, on behalf of the peruvian people and the revolutionary government of the armed forces of peru, have the pleasure to extend to you my warmest congratulations and best wishes for the well-being and prosperity of your noble people, and your excellency's personal happiness.

lieutenant general
juan velasco alvarado
president of the peruvian
republic

october 1, 1974

lima, peru

CHINA AND POLAND

General Secretary of Communist Party of Poland Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1974)

comrade kazimierz mijal, general secretary of the communist party of poland, has written to comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, warmly greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the letter says: to the chinese people and mankind as a whole the existence of the people's republic of china for the past 25 years signifies a turning point. this has become ever more obvious after the soviet revisionists betrayed marxism-leninism, revolution and socialism. the victory of the great chinese revolution led by the communist party of china and chairman mao tsetung, founder of the party and organizer of all successes, bears historical proof to the scientific truth of the marxist revolutionary thinking creatively developed by chairman mao tsetung according to the chinese historical conditions.

the letter points out: the high prestige of the people's republic of china among the peoples all over the world is rising steadily because of its continued successes in socialist construction and wise and far-sighted internal and external policies. these policies have set an example for mankind: the world's greatest nation which not long ago was still one of the most backward and exploited nations has succeeded in throwing off poverty and humiliation through self-reliance and by taking the road of revolutionary struggle and socialist construction instead of getting credits and borrowing money from big monopoly capital, plundering and exploiting other nations, carrying out aggressive wars or setting up military bases on the territories of other countries and it is now continuing its advance, gradually and continuously improving the material and cultural conditions for the entire people.

the letter says: people's china grows amidst violent storms. all the victories in the past 25 years of the people's power have been won in sharp class struggle against the internal and external enemies. the struggle is going on unceasingly in people's china between the new and the old, the socialist road and the capitalist road, and between chairman mao tsetung's revolutionary general line and the counter-revolutionary general line of the enemies of the working class, revolution and socialism. however, thanks to the leadership of the chinese communist party -- vanguard of the working class, and its chairman, great

marxist-leninist theorist, the revolutionary forces have defeated the counter-revolutionary forces. the liu shao-chi and lin piao anti-party cliques have failed in succession. the great proletarian cultural revolution launched and led personally by chairman mao tsetung has won victory. in the acute class struggle in the ideological, political, economic and cultural fields, the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat has been consolidated and people's china plays a bigger role and enjoys higher prestige in the international arena. this has brought joy to the whole progressive mankind.

the letter points out: today, no important questions in the world can be completely solved without the participation of the people's republic of china. the days are not far off when the taiwan island will win liberation and be integrated with the motherland forever.

the letter concludes: the communist party of poland, the working class and the entire working people of poland, together with the whole progressive mankind, rejoice at the victory scored by the great chinese people in the 25 years of the people's power and wish them new and still greater achievements on all fronts in their future revolutionary struggle.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Shanghai Men's Volleyball Team Leaves Bucharest for Home

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Oct. 3, 1974)

the shanghai men's volleyball team of china led by hsu hsin-tung left here for home today after a friendly visit in romania.

it was seen off at the airport by representatives of the romanian volleyball association and wang yi-hsien, first secretary of the chinese embassy here.

during its visit here, the chinese team had joint practice sessions with the romanian national men's volleyball team, exchanged experience with romanian players and played four friendly matches. besides, the chinese team played a friendly match with the "star" volleyball team of the romanian army.

miron olteanu, vice-president of the romanian national committee for physical culture and sports, received the shanghai volleyball players and had a friendly conversation with them.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Seminar in Sierra Leone Celebrates China's National Day

(NCNA-English Freetown, Oct. 3, 1974)

sierra leone-china friendship society held a seminar here on september 28 to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

edward lamin, executive secretary of the sierra leone's all people's congress party presided. many friendly people present on the occasion warmly praised the chinese people for their great achievements under the brilliant leadership of chairman mao in national construction, and their ever-increasing role in the international affairs. they expressed the sincere hope that unity and friendship between the people of sierra leone and the chinese people, both living in the third world, be further enhanced and consolidated.

a coloured documentary film "brilliant spectacle" was shown. on the same day, many pictures of life in china were exhibited in the meeting hall. they reflected the achievements in industry, agriculture, art, education and other fields.

chinese ambassador to sierra leone chao cheng-yi attended the seminar.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Somali Paper Greets Chinese People's Successes

(NCNA-English Mogadishu, Oct. 2, 1974)

"the somali people who are friendly to the chinese people warmly congratulate the chinese people in strengthening their great victories", said the somali newspaper "october star" editorially yesterday.

referring to the victory of revolution won by the chinese people twentyfive years ago, the editorial says, "shortly after the great victory of the chinese people in 1949, the building of a new china has been started. the new people's regime has waged a struggle against the old idea of suppression by a handful of people against the chinese people" and abolished the system of exploitation of workers and peasants.

the editorial adds that the chinese revolution has made all-out efforts in uniting the chinese people as a whole,

thus enabling them to defeat the imperialist policy against china and leading the country on to the road of self-reliance.

after recalling the long and traditional relations between somalia and china, the editorial points out that this relationship has been strengthened after the somali revolution. it expresses the hope that the friendly cooperation between the two countries will be further developed.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka-China Friendship Association Celebrates Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Colombo, Oct. 4, 1974)

the sri lanka-china friendship association held a public meeting yesterday to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the meeting was presided over by r.d. senanayake, vice-president of the association and deputy minister of planning and employment.

felix dias bandaranaike, minister of public administration, local government and home affairs, and subasinghe, minister of industries, were present.

chinese ambassador to sri lanka huang ming-ta was invited to the meeting.

a message from prime minister mrs. bandaranaike was read at the meeting. the message says that relations between sri lanka and china "have steadily grown in cordiality, warmth and goodwill." it notes that this enduring friendship "is based upon the principles of respect for national sovereignty, territorial integrity and mutuality of interest." the message wishes the friendship further development.

chandrasena, president of the sri lanka-china friendship association, in his speech extended warm greetings to the chinese people and their great leader chairman mao.

minister felix dias bandaranaike said that the victory won by the chinese people 25 years ago was one of the greatest events in history. he said: "we are very happy that during the past 25 years, sri lanka has built enduring friendship with the people's republic of china. we are proud of this friendship."

in his speech chinese ambassador huang ming-ta thanked the sri lanka-china friendship association and friendly personages from all walks of life for their efforts in promoting mutual understanding and friendship between the two countries. he congratulated the sri lanka people on their achievements scored in the development of the national economy and particularly in the food production drive under the leadership of prime minister mrs. bandaranaike and wished them further successes.

earlier on september 30, the jaffna branch of the association organized a public meeting there in celebration of the chinese national day. an exhibition of chinese photos, paintings and books was opened on the same day.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish King's Greetings on Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1974)

swedish king carl gustaf sent a message to acting chairman tung pi-wu on october 1 in congratulation of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency tung pi-wu
acting chairman of the people's republic of china

peking

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china i extend to your excellency my sincere congratulations and best wishes for the prosperity of the chinese people

carl gustaf r

Chinese National Day Observed in Swedish Cities

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Oct. 2, 1974)

a "china week" has been unfolded in stockholm, goteborg, malmo, lund and uppsala to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. it is sponsored by the swedish-chinese friendship association.

a meeting held here on september 30 was attended by 1,200 people. it was presided over by christer leopold, chairman of the swedish-chinese friendship association.

speaking at the meeting, jan myrdal, honorary chairman of the association, paid glowing tribute to the chinese people who, he said, had defeated foreign imperialism and domestic reaction and eventually emerged victorious in their protracted revolutionary struggle under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung. he also praised china's foreign policy of giving support to the struggle of all peoples to safeguard their national interests and oppose imperialism and the hegemonic practices of the superpowers, and of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries. the swedish people cherish a warm, sincere friendship towards the chinese people. no force on earth can possibly disturb this friendship, he declared.

swedish ambassador-at-large kaj bjoerk and chinese ambassador to sweden chin li-chen were present.

roland pettersson, acting chairman of the communist party of sweden, also attended.

christer leopold read at the meeting a message of greetings to chinese premier chou en-lai in the name of the swedish-chinese friendship association.

the goteborg branch of the association celebrated the chinese national day at a meeting on september 29. among the 500 people present were hans hansson, chairman of the goteborg city council, and per nystroem, former governor of goteborg-bohus province. both spoke at the meeting.

a chinese film week sponsored by the association ended here on september 29. "shachiapang", "the red detachment of women" and other films on contemporary revolutionary themes, documentaries and features were shown.

CHINA AND UGANDA

Ugandan President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1974)

president
idi amin of the republic of uganda has sent a message to acting chairman tung pi-wu of the people's republic of china, greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

your excellency tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the people's republic of china,

on the occasion of your national day it is my privilege and honour to convey to you my personal regards and sincere congratulations and through you to extend similar fraternal felicitations of all ugandans to the gallant people of the people's republic of china. ugandans pay tribute to the great and friendly people of the people's republic of china for the various successes scored in the military, economic, political and cultural spheres under the current able and respected leadership. it is the wish and hope of all ugandans that the successes gained will be consolidated not only for the good of the chinese people but also for that of the third world and the peace loving nations. it is also an opportune moment to look with satisfaction but not with complacency at the turn of events for the better in areas that were ridden with colonialism and imperialism such as guinea-bissau and mozambique that it was because of the moral, financial and material support given by your country and other peace loving countries like uganda to the liberation movements that these evil forces of domination are being shamefully rolled back. the aims of the people's republic of china and those of the republic of uganda are the same. on the domestic front we will continue to struggle for progress, security and social justice. in the domain of international relations we will continue ceaselessly to work for real freedom of every country and every people. the future of asia and africa in general and the destiny of china and uganda in particular is one and the same of maintenance of peace in the world, honour and dignity of man. please accept, excellency, my fraternal esteem and consideration.

al-hajji general idi amin dada vic., dso., mc.,
president of the republic of uganda

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Zairian Paper Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Kinshasa, Oct. 3, 1974)

the zairian newspaper "elima" in a recent article warmly greeted the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the article said that after more than 20 years of the planned socialist construction, the chinese people "have already built up a great prosperous socialist country out of a poverty-stricken and backward china."

"in the course of the past 25 years", the article went on, "the chinese people under the wise leadership of the party headed by great leader mao tsetung have made brilliant achievements. today, china is a sovereign state and independent in economy. it is the master of its security and defence."

the article said that china, as a third world country, is playing an increasingly important role in international affairs. its prestige among the african, latin-american and asian countries is daily-growing.

"encouraged by the success of the 10th congress of the chinese communist party held last year, the chinese people are united as one to win a still greater victory. they are determined to make china a powerful socialist country and uphold proletarian internationalism," the article concluded.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

October 24, 1974 No. 5720

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* NATIONAL *
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NATIONAL DAY POEM

Forward! Locomotive of the Revolution

- a poem in praise of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China

by

Chang Yung-mei (张永枚)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 30, 1974)

The locomotive
Goes forward!
The six pairs of red wheels turn like wind;
The internal-combustion engine
Is revolving,
Fiercely burning with class feelings.
The siren is the singing voice
With its short and long notes,
And every sound
Praising the mother country
And showing the fighters' hearts.

The fighters' hearts
Closely follow the locomotive to Peking;
To greet the National Day,
They are full of heroic feelings all the way.

New China,
Like a train,
With extensive spirit,
Lords it over the world.

It has just passed,
The 25th revolutionary year
And the 25th great birthday.
Mother country of five thousand years!
Why
Are these 25 years so happy,
So splendid
And so young?

The locomotive
Goes forward!
Over one hundred thousand component parts go all out
To lead the train through the mountain forests.

In the mountain forests,
The battlesong of lumbermen is sonorous
And the new saplings grow toward the sun.
The great streamer for the criticism of Lin Piao and
Confucius,
Like the red sail swelling with the East wind,
Sails on the luxuriant verdant sea of trees,
And urges the pillars and beams to start the journey.
The forced march!
Iron bridges span the rolling waves,
Tunnels go through the skyscraping mountains.
Looking downward, I see the railroad behind the train,
And looking upward I see the hovering mountain eagles.
I recall that in the past,
It was difficult for the wild goats to pass through,
And scaling of it distressed the apes and monkeys.
Today,
With a sound from the siren, a thousand mountains are passed,
And the train has arrived at the town of petroleum.

The mud wall
And the thatched roof
Can become a fighting citadel
For stationing a mighty army.
A sniff of petroleum arouses the spirit
And the new scene on the grassland has profound significance.
The lofty derrick
With steel bones and iron sinews
Towers from the ground to the sky
With a soaring ambition.
It holds high the red flag of combat,
Long beaten by wind and snow.
Lofty derrick, whom do you resemble?
The ironman Wang!

The heroic proletarian,
Embraces the red sun at heart,
And with "Two Discussions" ["On Practice" and "On Contradiction"] in hand,

Takes big strides in self-reliance
And casts away the foreign crutches.
He uses the washing basin to take water and drill crude petroleum,
Jumps into the mire to stop the spurt from the well,
And is willing to live twenty years less,
In order to sink a well each day.
From "Taching" to "Takang,"
"Victory" is succeeded by victory.
The miracle startles the world!
The iron and steel thoroughbreds of the mother country,
Surfeited with "the struggle for gasoline,"
Gallop together.

Like a clap of thunder in the spring is the slogan:
Learn from Taching in industry!
The coal miners,
Learn from Taching:
And go deep into the heart of the earth
To mine black gold.
Their red hearts brighter than the mining lamps,
It is bright everywhere down the pits.
The steel workers,
Learning from Taching,
Have produced more steel
And better steel.
Oxygen blowing in smelting brings high output
And boiling together are the hot blood and the molten steel.
The turners,
Learn from Taching:
Milling, grinding, planing, drilling and turning.
The treasured swords are carved with flowers of renovation
And their sharp blade of thinking will never bend.
The fitters,
Learn from Taching:
With hammers and shovels and according to their wishes
They make sets of equipment with remarkable skill....
Like the infantry, cavalry, artillery and engineering troops,
They make a concerted charge toward a common goal.
They certainly will not allow Confucius in the present day
To perversely practice "subduing one's self and returning to propriety,"
But are resolved to raise high the iron hammer of proletarian dictatorship
To insist on continuing the revolution!
The ideological machine is tightly grasped and operated
And the degree of progress in production incessantly goes upward.
Look at the index,
It is constantly surpassed, surpassed.
The register of attendance
Is recorded with all present, all present.

Grasp revolution, promote production,
Never allow the machine to stand still.
Each cog
Is linked to the progress of the wheel of history.
The entire situation of the revolution
Is rooted in the hearts of the working class.
Their blood and sweat have turned out
Railways,
Locomotives,
Vessels of friendship
And Red satellites....

Siren,
Sing!
Sing for our leading class,
Sing for the just and selfless revolutionary heroes!
The great socialist mother country,
Only through them,
Can be so happy,
So splendid
And so young.

The locomotive
Goes forward!
Lead the train across the fields
As in a drawing.

The golden wheat has been reaped--
The sorghum is red,
And the late rice is verdant.
On the mountain slopes,
The cotton bolls open their mouths and are all smiles.
In the ponds,
The white lotus flowers raise their heads and the carps skip.
The chimney of the chemical-fertilizer plant,
Just like a giant sona,
Sends new songs of increased production into the clouds.
The convoy of tax grain carts
Looks like a long dragon flying high.
This year again records bumper harvests in rice and sorghum.

The locomotive
Goes forward!
Under the shade of trees in the fields,
Sit the poor and lower-middle peasants.
With their shoulders resting on the silver hoes, they read the precious books,
And are the advanced guards on the ideological front.
Meetings to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in the fields
Are being held in thousands of villages and ten thousand hamlets.

Those with "legs covered with mud" who have shaken off
the feudal yoke
Are commenting on Ch'in Shih Huang and Emperor Wu of Han.
The new peasants who have joined the production teams
Are preaching the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism.
The Little Red Guards
Have toppled by struggle the "Poems for Child Prodigy" with
the new songs for children.
"Half the universe"
Has discredited the "Classics of Women" with their short
commentaries.
We are the masters of new China
And must constantly show concern for state affairs.

Good
Are the poor and lower-middle peasants with their hearts
turned toward the Party!
From the mutual aid groups
To the people's communes,
From the great cultural revolution
To the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius,
In which battle they have not joined the main force!
Diligent as the ox
They till and weed for the spring of socialism.
Firm like Mount T'ai
They have resisted the evil wind of capitalism.
Soil improvement, fertilizer, water for irrigation, good
seed,
Close planting, crop protection, field management and
farm tool reform,
The spring wind and rain of the Eight-Point Charter for
Agriculture
Have brought to the countryside a vast array of dazzling colors.
The power of the "National Program for Agricultural
Development"
Has brought a new sun and moon to the people's communes.
The barren mountains and hills that are full of dens of
wolves
Have become granaries and forests of flowers and fruits.
Tractors run on land strewn with seven ditches and eight
ridges,
For an inch of land is as good as an inch of gold.
The flower of Tachai is planted into the heart
And foolish old men all over the land compete in vigor.
The new look of mountains and rivers should be praised
And the red hearts of people deserve even greater respect.

Siren,
Sing!
Sing for the poor and lower-middle peasants who fight against
heaven and earth.

Sing for the revolutionary heroes with mud-covered hands
and feet!
The great socialist mother country,
Only through them,
Can be so happy,
So splendid
And so young.

The locomotive
Goes forward!
The sound of bugle echoes in the ear
And the train passes by the sea.

The sea,
The majestic sea
Is tossing with snowy waves,
Like waving white handkerchiefs.
The naval vessels are going out of the harbor in fleets,
Bedecked with flags to greet the happy occasion
The lighthouse opens wide its bright eyes
And under the lighthouse the armymen and people stand erect.
In the sunlight, the sharp points of the bayonets sparkle
And the turbulent waves surge under the feet,
Between the clouds,
Fleets of iron eagles fly to the corners of the sky
And the blue sky is embroidered with silver lines.
Really:
The festival is passed with preparedness against war
And the National Day is celebrated with armament.
Warriors who guard all sides--
Form the great iron wall of the mother country.

The locomotive
Goes forward!
The plain adjoins the sky
And the fighters are camping outdoors.
By the village, under ch'iu tree,
The armymen and people criticize Lin Piao and Confucius.
The young fighters mount the rostrum
And spring wind instantly blows in the meeting place.
They resemble very much the Eighth Route Armymen in the
bygone years,
Who returned to the fortified village after fighting in
various places.
They also resemble
The brave fighters who indignantly fought against the tanks
on Chenpao Island
And naval fighters who threw hand grenades at the Hsisha Sea
Battle.
They study Marxism and Leninism for the revolution,
Help the aged, lead the young and love the masses.
They also resemble Lei Feng!

The good fighters
Speak in criticism.
The firepower is violent
With each bullet hitting the target:
The "celestial horse" that tours the skies,
The "ever victorious general"!
Look beneath the mask:
The whole body is stamped with the Rightist brand
With the heart of a ravenous and cruel beast.

Well fought!
Fellow fighters.
The pillars of the dictatorship of the proletariat!
Their minds, broad as the sea,
Are imprinted with:
Chingkang Mountains,
River Yen
And Peking.
The responsibility they shoulder is as heavy as mountain
And they are entrusted with
The Party's hopes,
The interests of the people
And the future prospects of the revolution.
Marching in step,
They sincerely obey the command of the Party.
In battles fought with arms and pens,
News of victory is constantly sent to the people.
Each drop of hot blood
And each nerve
Push the revolution forward for defending the mother country.
The steel rifle of truth,
The bayonet of criticism
Have searched all the corners and cracks
And thoroughly destroyed the foundation of the old system
To make the edifices of the new society firm as iron and
stable as the mountain.
Fighting in defense of Chairman Mao's building line
Is the highest responsibility for us revolutionary soldiers!

Siren,
Sing.
Sing for the PLA created and commanded by Chairman Mao!
Sing for the heroic militiamen who combine labor with military
training!
The great socialist mother country,
Only through them,
Can be so happy,
So splendid
And so young.

The locomotive
Goes forward!
New things are as numerous as the stars.
The barefoot doctors come to the fields.
The worker-peasant-soldier students go to school.
The cadres rush to take the "May 7" road
And can go up, step down and stay young.
Battle drums are rolled and cheers heard,
As the youths sing aloud and go to the countryside.
The parents bid farewell to their children
And give them precious books with both hands.
Representatives of the communes crack the whip
And go at double speed to meet the successors:
Good youths, good successors,
Who give all the light and heat to the Party
And their hearts are joined to the workers and peasants....
In the workshops,
So many people like Li Yü-ho are fighting.
The farmland
Is active with numerous people like Chiang Shui-ying.
Heaven musters its energies
And the earth is aroused to action.
A hundred flowers bloom in vigor
And a hundred birds sing together....
The mother country smiles
And there is spring in ten thousand families.

The locomotive
Goes forward!
Bathed in the starlight,
It pursues the dawn.
The train body is donned with the rosy morning clouds
And the red wheels roll up the East wind.
The steel rails--two strings,
The railroad--a lute,
Playing aloud a hymn to the leader:
"Chairman Mao has traveled all over the mother country,
And stays forever with the revolutionary people...."
A thousand mountains sound in harmony,
Ten thousand rivers respond,
And the grass and trees echo with deep feelings.
Oh, the locomotive with boundless power!
Let our high-sounding thoughts come in quick succession and
tides of thought surge:
The great Communist Party of China,
The great proletarian revolution,
Under the leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao
Is leading:
The train of new China,
The people of various nationalities
Along the track of Marxism and Leninism,

To sing aloud and advance in big strides with a common
aspiration!
In the distinguished years of half a century,
There are so many
Signal fires with their smoke in class battles
And sudden and violent storms of the two-line struggle.
The revolutionary journey over 25 years
Has never seen
A station without difficulty and danger,
Or a day with a calm and unruffled sea.
The class enemies use tricks
And conspire to turn back the wheel of history.
While smiles on their faces, they hide a dagger at heart
And vainly attempt to topple it on the way.
By the side of Chairman Mao,
There are millions of people,
And Chairman Mao's dispositions
Are deeply rooted in the hearts of the Party, the army and
the people.
Within a very brief space of time, under the red wheel,
The mantis which tries to stop the train is smashed into
smithereens,
And the overt and covert attacks are all turned to dust.
The train of new China
Has wiped out the hidden traitors and renegades.
The ranks become stronger
And more closely united.
Shattering every resistance,
Rushing forward at high speed,
There is no force whatsoever
That can obstruct this new long march!

In the new long march,
The path is still tortuous,
And full of enemies all the time!
The workers, peasants and soldiers will never forget:
The battle flag red as fire
Is soaked with the blood of the martyrs.
The picturesque mountains and rivers
Were yesterday beset with great disasters.
The world is in great disorder,
But there are kinsmen in the sea of hardship.
Combat depends upon unity
And with many hands, the sky can be propped up.
Sharing the same ideals, love and hatred,
All class brothers are closely related;
With their hands tightly grasped, the allies
Have formed an imposing army.
They treat their comrades-in-arms with sincerity,
But accurately aim their guns at the enemies.
Even when the Yangtze River has been turned upside down and
the sea is dry,

Under the red flag, they would advance shoulder to shoulder
and their hearts would reflect one another.
With the radiance of Marxism and Leninism
Shining all over
The five continents and the four seas,
A thousand mountains and ten thousand peaks,
The proletarians are united as one!

Siren,
Sing!
Sing in praise of the great leader Chairman Mao,
Sing in praise of the great Communist Party of China,
Sing in praise of the great people of various nationalities,
Sing in praise of the great revolutionary unity
And sing in praise of the continued revolution.
The great sea is vast and the source is far away,
The towering pines have deep roots.
The great socialist mother country,
Only through having Chairman Mao's revolutionary line,
Can attain initial prosperity.
Looking into the future, there is bound to be
Greater happiness,
Unrivaled magnificence
And eternal youth!

The locomotive
Goes forward!
Neighing in the wind and chasing the lightning,
It vigorously enters Peking.
Look:
The red sun rises in the east,
The national flag reflects the colorful clouds,
The armymen and people dance together with joy
And surge to the Gate of Heavenly Peace.
The distinguished guests and friends
Raise their eyebrows and express their feelings.
Close relatives from all sides
Talk joyfully about their friendship.
How are you?
The great capital!
The fighters' hearts
Have brought:
Congratulations from the great sea,
Greeting from the K'unlun Mountains,
Cheers from the Yellow River
And songs from the Yangtze River:
I love Chairman Mao, I love the Party,
I love the mother country and the people,
I love unity,
I love struggle.

Go forward!
Locomotive of the revolution!
Go forward!
The train of new China!
Toward the sun,
Toward the ideal,
Toward victory,
Forward forever!
Forward!
Forward!

Written on September 28, 1974,
in Peking

* * *

CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO AND HIS MILITARY LINE

Many PLA Veterans Use Their Personal Experience To Criticize Lin Piao's Criminal Acts in Undermining the Liaohsi-Shenyang and Peiping-Tientsin Campaigns

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 22, 1974)

Since the beginning of the struggle to criticize Lin Piao's bourgeois military line, many PLA veterans who participated in the two major campaigns--the Liaohsi-Shenyang and Peiping-Tientsin Campaigns--have actively stood on the forefront of the struggle. Attacking by both mouth and writings, they use their personal experience to expose and criticize Lin Piao's criminal acts in the two major campaigns, thus effectively ripping off his masks of so-called "ever-victorious general," "distinguished operations" and "genius military strategist."

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The Great Merits of the Masses of the People Cannot Be Ignored

by

Chang K'o-yün (张克云), political commissar of a certain unit

The victory of the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign is a victory for Chairman Mao's brilliant thinking on the people's war, and is also an effective criticism of Lin Piao's reactionary idealist conception of history which he used to viciously vilify the people. In the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign, in order to resist Chairman Mao's great strategic decision, Lin Piao nonsensically said that the "foundation of the masses is weak" in the Liaohsi district, and that the "conditions are not ripe" for fighting in the south. This fully exposed the heinous features of Lin Piao as a loyal disciple of Confucius. The great merits of the masses of the people in the Northeast during the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign can never be wiped out by Lin Piao.

During the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign, I was charged with mass movement work in Peichen hsien at Liaohsi. At that time, although Peichen hsien was a newly liberated area, the masses of the people wanted to take immediate action upon hearing that the PLA was about to attack Chinchou, and they went all out to make a success of work for supporting the front. When the attack of Chinchou started with a bang, the masses at Peichen hsien enthusiastically supported the front with the young men actively joining the army taking part in battle, the children standing guard and taking up patrol duties, and the women making shoes and grinding flour.

In order to knock down the bandit troops of Chiang Kai-shek at an early date, the masses provided manpower and material resources whenever required. The PLA men could count on the masses for support wherever

they fought. According to the statistics of Peichen hsien at that time, among the 47,000 and more men and women laborers, over 73,000 had a part to play in supporting the front. Among them over 31,800 were in the stretcher team and over 6,000 were civil workers. They made over 5,400 trips with carts, and also made over 13,800 pairs of army shoes, thus effectively chiming in with the operations of the armed force units. On one occasion, it was necessary to mobilize 400 stretcher-bearers from Peichen hsien city, and several thousand people rushed forth to register themselves for the posts. Some brothers and fathers and sons competed with each other for going to the front.

The scenes of the masses of the people raising grain for the troops were also very moving. At that time, the peasants who had just shaken off the feudal yoke in Peichen hsien were distributed land not long ago, and the output level was still very low. However, in the entire Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign, the whole hsien raised 28,000,000 catties of grain in support of the army. Once, one of our units passed through the third district of Peichen hsien and was in need of 20,000 catties of grain. The masses of the area brought it all to us in a matter of only five hours. Because the masses of the people in Peichen hsien had contributed to the support of the front during the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign, they were awarded the glorious title of "model hsien in support of the front" by the people's government of Liaopei Province at that time.

*

Bare Lin Piao's Lies

by

Li Jui-lin (李瑞林), deputy head of the rear service department of a certain division

In order to interfere with and undermine Chairman Mao's brilliant decisions on the Liaohsi-Shenyang and Peiping-Tientsin Campaigns, the bourgeois careerist Lin Piao played all the tricks of a double-dealer, and told all kinds of lies. Before the onset of the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign, Lin Piao lied that "there is no way to solve the need for grain," and refused to carry out the order of the Party Central Committee. At the stage of making preparations for the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign, Lin Piao deceived the Central Committee saying that because "winter overcoats and cotton-padded caps, and shoes for the army have not arrived," "the sending of the main forces in the Northeast to the south of the Great Wall at an earlier date would be difficult." During the period of the Liaohsi-Shenyang and Peiping-Tientsin Campaigns, as I was engaged in rear service and military supplies work in the Northeast Field Army, I had a better understanding of the situation of the grain, fodder and uniform supplies for the army at that time. Now, let me talk about what I actually heard, witnessed and personally experienced.

During the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign, the main source of grain supply for our army was dependent upon the support of the broad masses of the people in the liberated areas. At that time, the broad masses of emancipated peasants in the Northeast, in order to defend their homes and fields, were very keen on supporting the front. Wherever the army fought, the main forces supporting the front brought grain there. The march and fighting of the troops had never been affected by grain supply. Throughout the period of the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign, the average grain ration for the troops amounted to 500 catties per capita per annum. At the time of our going to the south of the Great Wall, the average amounted to 1,000 catties per capita per annum. The troops had ample grain reserves, and each regiment owned a transport company equipped with 70 or 80 horse-drawn carts for carrying food. The rice bags carried by the commanders and fighters themselves were always full. When our troops fought their way to Hunan, they had not consumed all of the grain brought from the Northeast. Besides, our army also constantly captured plenty of grain supplies and other material supplies from the enemies. In the spring of 1948, after our army broke into Yingk'ou, the rice from the south and the salted vegetables from Szechwan captured from the Kuomintang reactionaries were sufficient to feed us for three or four months. How could it be said that there was no way to solve the need for grain? This was obviously an excuse fabricated by Lin Piao to resist the order of the Central Committee that instructed our troop to fight in the south.

As regards the question of winter clothing for the army, I still clearly remember that winter clothes for my unit were issued us in mid-November 1948 at P'anshan hsien. Most of the other units had also been issued their winter outfit during the autumn offensive. In order to guarantee the timely supply of blankets and uniforms, the rear service department had also simplified the procedures governing the distribution of supplies by adopting the measure of sending rear services personnel to park horse-drawn carts laden with blankets and uniforms by the side of the routes so that all fighters could receive their share of distribution as they passed. The uniforms were thus delivered into their hands. In the case of those units which had not been issued winter outfit in time due to the pressure of them and because they were frequently in action, such outfit was also quickly rushed by rail for distribution to the fighters.

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It Is Forbidden To Vilify the Fighters of the Northeast

by

Chang Chan-shan (张占山), political commissar of a certain regiment

No sooner the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign ended, the great leader Chairman Mao ordered our Northeast Field Army to go secretly to the south of the Great Wall ahead of schedule. But the bourgeois careerist Lin Piao did not move his troops and even cheated the Central Committee saying that

"the fighters of the Northeast are afraid of leaving their homeland, and are unwilling to go too far away and that "the cadres have already developed the mood for enjoying life." This was entirely a far cry from the facts.

The facts at that time were: we fighters of the Northeast, tested in combat and educated by the new ideological education movement in the army, had greatly raised our class consciousness, and had further recognized the rationale of for whom we took up arms and fought. When we heard that Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee had instructed the main forces of the Northeast Field Army to go to the south of the Great Wall to take up fighting ahead of the timetable, the entire unit immediately seethed with enthusiasm, and letters of resolution and requests for battle assignments flowed into the leading organs at all levels like snow flakes. Most of the fighters of my unit were emancipated peasants who had just joined the colors in the liberated areas of the Northeast. In our squad, there were eight fighters from the Northeast. Some of them were wounded when attacking Chinchou, but they refused to stay in the hospital and insisted on going with the army to the south of the Great Wall to fight there. When our unit was stationed in the vicinity of the hometown of a fighter from the Northeast and the higher level authorized to go home and take a look, he said: "I'll wait till the whole country is liberated and the people are reunited before I go home to see my family!" At that time, what the fighters from the Northeast had in mind was not their own small families, but the big "family" of the entire China. As we made our thrust toward the south of the Great Wall, it was already winter time. The comrades carried forward the glorious tradition of our army in enduring great hardship and fatigue, feared neither the wind and snow and the severe cold nor the hazardous journey, and marched over 1,000 li to the vicinity of Peking from Tahushan on the bank of the Liao River. In no way were they "unwilling to go too far away" as nonsensically claimed by Lin Piao.

In a battle to capture a stronghold of the enemy outside Tientsin, the two machine guns from two enemy pillboxes fired incessantly, and a few of the demolition fighters in our company were sacrificed halfway. At this time, Kuan Chih-pen, the leader of a combat group of our squad and a fighter from the Northeast, rolled up his sleeves and said: "Cover us with machine guns!" He then led two fighters from the Northeast to charge into a hail of bullets from the enemy. They demolished consecutively two iron wire nets and stockades, thus clearing the way for the troops that charged after them. Immediately afterward, they again braved the concentrated fire of the enemy, mountain scaling ladders, and bravely climbed up over ten meters to the top of the city wall, they repulsed with handgrenades counter-attacking enemies and used three tommy guns to suppress the fire from the two enemy pillboxes, so that the following trops could rapidly break into the city through this breach, wholly wipe out a battalion of the defending enemies and smoothly accomplish our assignment to take the city. Kuan Chih-pen's combat group was awarded the title of "city mounting heroic group," and the three fighters from the Northeast in the combat group all performed a meritorious deed.

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The Great Exposure of An Extremely Egotist Outlook

by

Li Chi-lei (李继雷), deputy division commander of a certain unit

On the eve of the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign, Chairman Mao instructed the main forces of our army in the Northeast to go southward to the Peiping-Liaoning line, and first of all to concentrate troops for the complete annihilation of the enemies defending Chinchou. This was a most wonderful move made by Chairman Mao with the whole situation taken into consideration. In the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign, the broad masses of commanders and fighters, in accordance with Chairman Mao's strategic thought, kept the whole situation in mind at all times and made way for the whole situation in everything. They fought in coordination and took concerted action, and were consequently able to win a great victory in the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign.

When we attacked Chinchou, I was a company commander in a battalion of a certain unit. At that time, the higher level assigned our battalion with the task of attacking I hsien on the perimeter of Chinchou. This was an important combat mission directly bearing on the whole situation of the Battle of Chinchou. After receiving the assignment, at the conference company commanders and political officers convened in the battalion, the leading cadres of the four company units each insisted on making a bayonet company of his company, and none of them agreed to give way. Later, after all-round consideration, the battalion assigned the task of the bayonet company to the first company. Once the first company was mobilized, and every fighter realized the significance of this mission, the three platoons again competed for the role of the bayonet platoon that shouldered the most formidable task of attacking the strongest point.

After the battle started with a bang, the enemies used concentrated fire to seal off a wide area of land to make it difficult for the first company to get through. When the third company saw this, they immediately went to its assistance of its own accord. The whole company worked throughout the night to dig a communication trench to insure the passage of the first company. In order to rapidly cross the exterior ditch and moats of the enemy forces, Wu Hsin-lu, leader of the second bridge erection squad of the first company, braved the enemy fire and dashed toward the exterior ditch with a plank for the bridge. No sooner he had erected the bridge, it was blasted away by the enemy gunfire. Wu Hsin-lu knew very well the importance of this mission to the victory of the whole situation. He jumped into the ditch and demonstrating the spirit of self-sacrifice, he used his hands and head to support the bridge board thus enabling the shock platoon to rapidly go over the exterior ditch. He himself was gloriously sacrificed. Although outnumbered by the enemy, the fighters of the first company who had landed on the ramparts were not afraid of sacrifice. They persevered in fighting and successively repulsed the four counter-attacks launched by the enemy forces. Fighting in close coordination with the fraternal units, our

battalion finally victoriouslyaccomplished the mission of launching the main attack through trading the sacrifice of the part for the victory of the whole.

This factual account tells us that our army is a people's army built, led and commanded by Chairman Mao himself. All commanders and fighters know very well that the war as a whole is the concentrated embodiment of the fundamental interests of the Party and the people. They consequently are able to consciously take care of the whole war situation, and bravely shoulder the heavy task for the victory of the whole. They dare to play the role of the dagger and when the interests of the whole calls for the sacrifice of the part, they could trade the sacrifice of the part for the victory of the whole, thus showing the noble qualities unique to the people's army.

But the bourgeois careerist and conspirator Lin Piao acted in a totally different way in the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign. He only cared for the part but not the whole, and again and again resisted Chairman Mao's instruction calling on him to go south to the Peiping-Liaoning line. Under Chairman Mao's repeated criticisms, although Lin Piao verbally promised to go south, he bargained with the Central Committee and proposed that the troops in North China should first "be sent to encircle and attack Tat'ung" so as to draw the enemy forces in North China to the west. Lin Piao who had strong forces under his command kept on refusing to send his own troops but repeatedly insisted that certain units in North China should go into action first. Actually he wanted somebody else to fight first and take over the enemy forces. This was actually a selfish way of dumping rubbish into the neighbor's yard. Lin Piao cared not for the whole but only the part, and he even did not hesitate to sacrifice others. This was entirely for the sake of attaining his criminal goal of preserving his effective strength in order to lord it over in the Northeast. This has fully shown that Lin Piao was a simon-pure ultra-egotistic bourgeois careerist. (NCNA September 21, 1974)

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TAIWAN

Tottering Economy in Taiwan Province Under Chiang Kai-shek Clique

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1974)

when the chinese people are joyously celebrating the 25th anniversary of the great socialist motherland, the scene in taiwan province under the rule of the chiang kai-shek clique is one of ominous gloom. the clique, which has become more isolated politically, is now in the grip of a fast deteriorating economy.

prolonged stagnation and decline of industrial production is a salient feature of the current acute economic crisis on the island, taiwan papers disclosed. large numbers of small and medium-sized factories have closed down or reduced production this year in the face of fierce competition by foreign capital.

the "industrial development bureau of the ministry of economic affairs" of the chiang kai-shek clique disclosed in mid-april that 438 garment, shoe-making, knitwear and other factories had stopped operation or gone bankrupt. in fact, this represented only a fraction of the actual number. the taiwan "economic daily news" reported on september 10 that more than 200 electronics plants had gone out of business, more than 300 iron and steel works had either stopped or reduced production and several hundred machinery plants had cut their operations by half. the textile industry, an important part of taiwan's industry, is going from bad to worse. early this year, 20 per cent of taiwan's weaving mills stopped operation and the rest managed to keep going, but only at half or one-third the normal rate. their output of cotton cloth in march this year was less than 40 per cent of the figure for the same 1973 period. taiwan's textile industry decided to cut production by another 20 per cent as from september 1. taiwan papers remarked that small and medium-sized enterprises in taiwan were "on the verge of bankruptcy" and "unless adequate measures are taken promptly, more factories will have to cut or stop production."

according to reports, taiwan's trade deficit, a monthly occurance from march onward, had surpassed 745 million u.s. dollars by the end of august. since taiwan's industry depends on imported raw materials and fuel, its exports are being priced out of the world market. foreign orders for textiles which used to rank high among taiwan's export commodities, plywood and canned goods, dwindled to less than half of last year's amount. exports account for more than half

of taiwan's total production and are regarded as the "main prop" of taiwan's economy. the stagnation in export plus increasing trade deficiency has further forced down industrial production on the island and accelerated the deterioration of its economy.

commodity prices in taiwan soared this year following the big increases of last year. there is a grave shortage of many commodities and speculation is rampant.

late last january the chiang kai-shek clique sharply increased the charges for fuel, power and transportation services by its so-called public enterprises, so as to secure high profits for the bureaucratic capitalists. this touched off a general increase in the prices of industrial and agricultural products. the price of petroleum went up by 50 per cent, electricity charges by 80 per cent, and road, railway and air transportation by 30 to 78 per cent. similar increases were recorded in the prices of grain, edible oil, meat, vegetables, detergents, tooth paste, towels, toilet paper and other daily necessities. prices for rice, the staple food for the people in taiwan, went up two- to four-fold. at one time the stores had no rice to sell at all.

a department of the chiang kai-shek clique's "executive yuan" disclosed that the consumer price index in taiwan was up by 54.3 per cent in the first half of this year over the same period of last year and it continued to rise in the second half of the year. many taiwan papers noted that the rate of increase was the biggest in 20 years and more.

the deterioration of taiwan's economy is caused by the policy of national betrayal long pursued by the chiang clique which allowed foreign capital to flood the island and colonialize its economy. according to taiwan papers, foreign capitalists put a total of about 900 million u.s. dollars into 897 taiwan enterprises as direct investment from 1953 to august this year. taiwan's industry relies almost entirely on imported raw materials, fuel and equipment and its products are mainly for export. the chiang clique has allowed foreign capital to infiltrate every sphere of the economy in the form of "loans", "financial cooperation", "technical cooperation", etc. and thus to put more and more vital branches of the economy under its control.

the chiang kai-shek clique, which has been further isolated externally, has tried by every means in the past few years to keep its so-called economic stability and maintain its tottering rule. therefore it is selling out more economic rights and drawing in more foreign capital, thus subordinating taiwan's economy more and more to foreign monopoly capital. the u.s. dollar devaluation, price increases and oil crisis in the capitalist world in the past two years hit taiwan's

economy hard. a taiwan newspaper, the "china times", admitted that "the harm done to taiwan's economy by international economic crises is not limited to short-term price fluctuations and economic recession; its effect will be felt for a long time to come".

RURAL GRASSROOTS CADRES

Portrait of Rural, Grassroots Cadres

(NCNA-English Hofei, Oct. 5, 1974)

the number of peasant cadres active at the grassroots level in china's vast countryside where over 80 per cent of the country's population lives, runs into tens of millions. these forward-looking rural cadres, leading the peasantry onto the socialist road via collective farming, have contributed in no small measure to the fairly rapid progress of china's agriculture over the past 25 years.

take just the marketable-grain producing plains north of the huai river in east china, which used to be a victim of flood and drought.

there are over 400,000 peasant cadres on the rural organs of political power at the three basic levels -- people's commune, production brigade and production team -- giving guidance and leadership to the over 10 million people in this area with over two million hectares of farmland.

these tried and tested representatives of the local peasantry have come to the fore through political struggles and the struggle for production over the years -- in the course of the land reform and the collectivization movements since the founding of new china. quite a number of them are veterans of the war of liberation who saw action or helped with logistics work during the famous huai-hai campaign of 1948, personally directed by chairman mao, which ended with the annihilation of 550,000 kuomintang troops.

in fact, two out of three of the rural cadres in this area are middle-aged or elderly men and women who have been tempered in fierce political struggles, and include among them witnesses of the ravages done by the formerly perennial huai river floods and by the catastrophic yellow river flood of 1938. that year, the criminal kuomintang rulers, on the pretext of thwarting the japanese invaders' advance, deliberately breached the yellow river dykes at huayuankow near chengchow. this caused a tremendous flood that

lasted a full nine years, inflicting untold suffering on the people north of the huai river and driving millions of peasants from their homes. these agonizing memories have built up an intense hatred for the old society among the veteran rural cadres, a warm love for the new society and a profound attachment to the chinese communist party and chairman mao. these cadres, who are mostly of poor peasant origin, also possess a wealth of experience in farm work and in exercising leadership in the countryside.

the remaining one-third of the rural cadres are young people who have come to the fore in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution. they include middle-school graduates who have taken up farm work and former people's liberation army men who have returned to their villages after demobilization. keen and full of zest, and with a fair knowledge of farming, these youngsters have become a new force among china's rural cadres.

leadership in the rural organs of power is now built on the three-in-one combination of young, middle-aged and elderly people. they learn from and help one another, and maintain close ties with the masses and enjoy their trust, so that the grassroots organs of power in the chinese countryside are anchored in rock-firm foundations.

women, who have largely been freed from the burden of household chores by the socialist system, are more or less adequately represented in the organs at all levels in the people's communes.

just how do these peasant representatives run large-scale socialist agriculture? take the example of sun pang-chang, who has been a village cadre ever since liberation and became secretary of the linsin county party committee not long ago.

now in his forties, sun pang-chang had a miserable past. his elder brother had his arm broken while being beaten by a landlord, his younger sister died of starvation and he himself had to beg for a living in famine years. he threw himself into the land reform shortly after liberation and later became a pace-setter, too, in the mutual aid, agricultural cooperation and people's commune movements.

sun pang-chang said: "to run large-scale socialist agriculture effectively, it is essential to organize the masses firmly to take the socialist road." at the time when mutual-aid teams were being set up, he led the members of his team in crushing the attempts of the local landlords and rich peasants to undermine the movement, and thus rallied increasing numbers to the cause. then, in response to chairman mao's call,

sun pang-chang formed one of the earliest cooperatives and tried in every way to make it a success, in defiance of the orders to cut down the number of coops issued by liu shao-chi and company who used the power that they wielded to push the revisionist line. sun pang-chang fought liu shao-chi and company again in 1961 when they tried to break up the people's communes and incite the peasants to "go it alone" at the time of serious drought and other natural adversities. he called an all-membership meeting in his brigade and asked six old poor peasants to talk about their lives and their views of the two social systems, and about the changes brought about by the people's communes: they brought home to the members the truth that only by sticking to the socialist road could they avoid polarization towards the two extremes of wealth and poverty and attain common prosperity. their efforts frustrated the schemes of liu shao-chi and company to sabotage the communes.

"to make large-scale socialist agriculture a success, it is necessary to have a long-range programme and the determination to transform heaven and earth." sun pang-chang put this into practice. the land of the production brigade which he once led used to be flood-ridden nine years out of ten. it was not yet entirely free from the threat of flooding in the early post-liberation years when the collective units here were small and weak and lacked the means to undertake large-scale land-improvement work. in 1954, when his area was hit by a big flood, the villagers had to survive on 200 tons of relief grain given by the state. when a people's commune was established in the area in 1958, his village became a production brigade. with more land and greater man-power and financial resources, sun pang-chang and his fellow commune members mapped out a long-range programme for transforming nature and set to work building extensive water control projects. first they dug drainage canals and built power-driven pumping stations, and thus eliminated the threat of flood and waterlogging once and for all. then they sank pump wells and laid out irrigation ditches, levelled the land, improved the soil, and transformed the cultivation system by introducing scientific farming. as a result, all the brigade's 533 hectares of land became assured of high and stable yields. both the average yield and the total output of grain in the brigade rose steadily till they reached eleven times what they were in the early post-liberation years. so far from depending on the state for grain, as it did just after liberation, the brigade now supplies the state with over 500 tons of grain a year.

in the past quarter of a century, the rural cadres on the plains north of the huai river, in warm response to chairman mao's great call "the huai river must be

harnessed", led the people in undertaking large-scale water control projects for harnessing the huai river, under the unified planning of the state. braving extreme winter cold and summer heat, they reinforced the dykes of the huai river and its tributaries, dredged the old waterways and dug new ones. at the same time, many communes and brigades built smaller water control projects on their own. more than two million hectares of land have, generally speaking, acquired the capacity to combat flood and drought. some of the twenty counties on the plains increased the output of grain and cotton in 1973 severalfold. in fact, the area has become one of china's new grain bases.

these rural cadres work in the fields alongside the commune members all the year round. one cadre said: "we have toiled in the fields from generation to generation. it is against the grain of a cadre of a socialist country to divorce himself from physical labour and become an overlord. if we cadres do not take the lead in productive labour, how can we lead the masses in running socialist agriculture well exclamation" they spend most of their time out in the fields, working with the commune members, consulting them, canvassing their opinions and solving problems on the spot.

apart from the few cadres at the commune level who receive salaries from the state, the cadres of the production brigades and teams, like the ordinary members, draw their income mainly by doing physical labour. if they did not do physical labour, they would get no pay. if the work needs a cadre to pay a visit elsewhere or to attend a meeting, he or she is subsidized by his or her production brigade or team in the form of certain number of workpoints to make up for the time lost.

these cadres maintain a flesh-and-blood relationship with the masses. they always consult the masses and consciously accept their supervision. yu chih-yu, a 20-year-old woman secretary of a brigade party branch is a good example. in the spring of 1972, the cadres of the brigade thought of digging a new river channel through the brigade's land to solve the problem of drought and waterlogging. but when she consulted the commune members, they said that this would waste a lot of time and labour and occupy a good deal of fertile land. they proposed instead to repair the old waterway and dig some drainage and irrigation ditches. after further investigation, she and the other cadres adopted the proposal. the task was completed in a fairly short period of time and the acreage of land giving stable yield despite drought or waterlogging was expanded considerably.

like the rural cadres in other parts of china, the cadres in this area, however busy, put in some hard study of works by marx, engels, lenin, and stalin and by chairman mao and use marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought to raise their level of consciousness and guide their work.

"without the care taken by the party, how could we, beggars and hired labourers in the old society, become cadres and run such large-scale collectivized agricultural production exclamation every bit of progress we have made is due to the education we have been given by chairman mao and the party." this is the gist of what many cadres told hsinhua. these rural cadres have studied in schools or study-classes of various kinds. every year, each county organizes its cadres to study politics and culture and helps them sum up their experience in running the collective economy so as to constantly raise the cadres' marxist-leninist level and enrich their experience.

quite a number of rural, grassroots cadres have been promoted to leading posts at various levels; they are now secretaries of county party committees, administrative regional party committees or even provincial party committees. comrade chen yung-kuei, the outstanding secretary of the tachai production brigade for long years, is now member of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party.

NORTHERN KIANGSU

Disaster-Stricken Area in East China Becomes Important Grain and Cotton Producer

(NCNA-English Nanking, Oct. 5, 1974)

tremendous efforts have been made since the founding of new china to transform the traditionally disaster-ridden areas as part of a grand programme to expand agriculture. the change of northern kiangsu province in east china from a grain-deficient area into an important grain and cotton producer is one of the achievements that have been made under this programme.

thanks to the hard, self-reliant efforts of the people, grain output in northern kiangsu has more than doubled and cotton output has gone up more than fivefold in the past quarter of a century.

with a population of 35 million, northern kiangsu province has 3.6 million hectares of farmland in the

51 counties and municipalities along the lower reaches of the huai river. owing to the neglect of water conservancy work by the past reactionary regimes, it became known as an area where "a big rain brings a big disaster, a small rain a small disaster, and a scarcity of rain no less serious a disaster". in a major flood more than 700 years ago, the yellow river, which originally flowed east into the sea, shifted its course southward. as its muddy water silted up the bed of the lower huai river, the latter was forced to turn south to find a new outlet to the sea through the yangtze. when the capricious yellow river again changed its course to flow east into the sea about 600 years later, the lower huai river's channel was so choked up that the river could no longer return to its old route.

in the 700-odd years prior to china's liberation, there were over 1,000 attacks of flood, water-logging and drought in the huai river basin. in 1931, both the yangtze and the huai overflowed their banks, inundating one million hectares of farmland in northern kiangsu province and destroying countless houses. more than 70,000 people in the area were drowned or died of famine.

with liberation, the huai river and its valley returned to the hands of the people. chairman mao in 1951 issued the call "the huai river must be harnessed". so, the people in honan, anhwei and kiangsu provinces started the gigantic huai river harnessing scheme under the unified leadership of the central people's government.

more than 30 big and medium-sized man-made river channels were dug in northern kiangsu under the scheme in the past two decades and more. they total 1,700 kilometres in length, longer than the ancient grand canal that links up china' north and south. in fact, many of the man-made river channels are three times as wide as the grand canal, and most of them are navigable. the huai river now has a dozen new outlets to the sea or to the yangtze.

in addition, more than 200 big and medium-sized sluice gates, culverts and bridges and five big pumping stations were constructed in northern kiangsu. the huai river is now capable of discharging 20,000 cubic metres of water per second into the sea and the yangtze as against 8,000 cubic metres per second before. state investment in the major huai river harnessing projects in northern kiangsu province alone totalled 1,200 million yuan.

while the people's government undertook to build large and medium-sized water control projects, the agricultural cooperatives and later the people's communes

built small reservoirs, ponds, culverts and sluice gates, dredged and excavated canals and ditches and constructed other projects. the total storage capacity of reservoirs and ponds of all sizes in northern kiangsu has increased from a few hundred million to 7,000 million cubic metres. one point six million hectares of farmland in northern kiangsu are under irrigation.

following the improvement of irrigation and drainage facilities, people's communes there have changed the centuries-old cropping system. the hsuchou-huaiyin plain used to grow one crop of maize, sorghum or sweet potatoes a year. today all twenty counties and municipalities on the plain have opened up rice fields, totalling 600,000 hectares. work has also been carried out to increase the supply of fertilizer and improve soil. some 260,000 hectares of saline land in northern kiangsu now yield rich crops after such improvement.

the lowest part of the huai river basin, the lihsiaho area, often suffered from floods, heavy rains and sea tides before liberation. bordered by the grand canal on the west and close to the sea on the east, this area is three metres lower than the water of the nearby kaopao lake and one to two metres lower than sea tides. in the earlier years of harnessing the huai river, people there strengthened the dykes around the area and built a number of sluice gates. the problem of flood was in the main solved, but water-logging remained a menace. in recent years, waterways and ditches were newly dug or dredged and electric pumping stations built to improve drainage. one-third of a million hectares of low-lying, boggy farmland, which used to produce only one rice crop a year, now yield two to three crops and are well protected against both drought and waterlogging.

in hsinghua county, the lowest in this low-lying area, commune members combined 8,000 small and disorderly arranged earth dykes into 340 bigger ones, built 200 sluice gates along the dykes and put up 650 pumping stations. the county is now capable of draining off surplus water promptly even if 200 millimetres of rain falls in one day.

in the early post-liberation years, the county had only one million people, but the state had to supply it with some 137,000 tons of grain annually to make up its deficiency. last year, the county supplied the state with 218,000 tons of surplus grain, though its population has grown to 1.3 million. it now ranks among the foremost suppliers of surplus grain in the province.

compared with 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution began, grain output in northern kiangsu province last year increased

by 63 per cent and cotton output by 83 per cent. this year's summer harvest of wheat and other cereal crops was the highest in local history.

the correspondent saw part of the enormous amount of work done by the commune members on a recent tour of northern kiangsu province. small water control works, including small reservoirs, ponds, canals, ditches and pumping stations, were seen everywhere in the countryside. every winter and spring in the past two decades, millions of commune members have taken part in water conservancy campaigns centred on harnessing the huai river. sixtynine-year-old fang chao-tang, formerly a poor peasant and a survivor of the disastrous 1931 flood, is now a member of the chengtung people's commune on the bank of the grand canal. he has worked on water control projects for many years. "today, we are masters of the country. i will do everything i can to improve the area as a contribution to socialism," he said.

FARM MECHANIZATION

Inner Mongolian Banner Mechanizes Animal Husbandry Tasks

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Oct. 5, 1974)

machinery to pump water and cut fodder has helped the 30,000 inhabitants of the abaga banner in the inner mongolian autonomous region of north china to increase their herds 34 per cent compared with 1962.

the banner has since 1962 sunk 1,500 wells, including 100 deep ones. this ended the lack of fodder due to the shortage of water in this arid pastoral area.

the banner now has more than 700 motors, tractors, diesel and petrol engines, apart from waterwheels, rubber-tired carts and semi-mechanized implements. almost all water lifting and fodder grass cutting and stacking are fully or partially mechanized.

mechanization has raised public accumulation funds in the communes and production brigades five times compared with 1962 and income per labour power has gone up an average of 47 per cent.

technical classes and veteran workers have trained 1,100 technicians, and seventy per cent of them were of mongolian and other minority nationalities.

great progress has been made by the wulichitu brigade of the yihokole commune in the past 12 years. its pastures are now dotted with wells and the number of herds this year is 17 times that in the early post-liberation period. this brigade is a pace-setter in the banner.

feudal lords and herdowners controlled over 90 per cent of the animals in the abaga banner before liberation. production was backward. the herdsmen embarked on the socialist collective road after liberation with state help. in 1962, the herds came to five times the total in the early post-liberation period.

the old and outmoded tools could not keep up with the growth of animal husbandry. following chairman mao's teaching "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization", the herdsmen began to mechanize production in 1962.

the abaga banner expanded its mechanization by combining indigenous and modern methods. taking advantage of its draught animals, the herdsmen adopted many animal-drawn implements. in addition to using machines to harvest fodder grass on the vast pastures, they use animal-drawn implements for many scattered and small pastures.

OVERSEAS CHINESE

Patriotic Overseas Chinese Celebrate National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1974)

patriotic chinese residents in japan, sri lanka, madagascar, peru, jamaica, australia, new zealand, italy, belgium, the netherlands, canada, the united states, the german democratic republic and west berlin have held various activities in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the tokyo association of chinese residents gave a reception on september 26 and held a meeting on september 30 in celebration of the occasion. chairman of the association kan wen-fang and chinese ambassador to japan chen chu spoke at the reception, and vice-chairman of the association po jen and counsellor of the chinese embassy in japan li lien-ching addressed the meeting. chinese residents gave art performances and a chinese film was shown.

chinese residents in yokohama, osaka, kobe, saitama and other places held similar activities on september 30 to mark the occasion.

overseas chinese from various parts of sri lanka held a get-together on the evening of september 29 to celebrate the chinese national day. chinese ambassador huang ming-ta made a speech.

on october 1, chinese residents in tananarive, madagascar, held a meeting celebrating the chinese national day. officials of the chinese embassy attended the meeting.

on september 29, chinese residents in lima, peru, held a meeting and gave a dinner in celebration of the chinese national day. art performances were given and films shown at the meeting. chinese ambassador chiao jo-yu was present on both occasions.

on september 29, the chinese benevolent society in jamaica held a meeting and other activities in celebration of the chinese national day. chairman of the preparatory committee for the celebration of the national day of the people's republic of china dennis yapp and chinese ambassador li chao made speeches at the meeting. chinese films were shown and art performances given at the meeting. the jamaican chinese community centre also held a picture exhibition on china's achievements in socialist construction.

the chinese club in brisbane, australia, held a meeting on september 29 in celebration of the chinese national day. deputy premier of the queensland state government gordon chalk and officials of the chinese embassy in australia attended the meeting. chinese residents in sydney also marked the chinese national day on september 29.

the wellington branch of the chinese association in new zealand held a gathering on september 29 in celebration of the chinese national day.

representative of the chinese association in new zealand chen shih-chiang and chinese ambassador to new zealand pei chien-chang made speeches on the occasion. jack ewen, national secretary of the new zealand-china society, and jack hoe, chairman of the wellington branch of the society, also attended the gathering.

chinese residents in britain recently held meetings celebrating the chinese national day in london and other cities.

chinese residents in rome, italy, gave dinner on the evening of september 30 in celebration of the chinese national day. chinese ambassador to italy

han ke-hua made a speech at the dinner. chinese residents in milan and bologna also held celebrations on september 28 and 29.

on september 25, chinese residents in bussels, belgium, held a celebration meeting. chinese ambassador to belgium li lien-pi and representatives of the belgium-china association attended the meeting at which chinese films were shown.

chinese residents in the netherlands held a celebration meeting on the evening of october 1 in amsterdam. leading member of the general association of chinese residents chung hsin-ju and chinese ambassador to the netherlands hao teh-ching delivered speeches at the meeting. after the meeting young chinese residents gave an art performance. chinese films were also shown.

chinese residents in toronto, canada, held a meeting on september 29. representative of the mayor of toronto and chinese ambassador to canada chang wen-chin addressed the meeting at which a message of congratulations to the state council of the people's republic of china was adopted. in the evening chinese residents gave a dinner to celebrate the chinese national day.

chinese residents in new york city and its outskirts held a celebration meeting on september 29 and adopted a message of congratulations to chairman mao tsetung, acting chairman tung pi-wu and premier chou en-lai. photographs on china's achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction were displayed and chinese films shown at the meeting. chinese residents in brooklyn, south bronx and lower manhatten in new york city held celebration meetings on september 30.

chinese residents in san francisco and the america-china people's association in san francisco jointly held an evening party on september 29 to celebrate the chinese national day at which chinese films were shown. chinese residents in san fransisco gave art performances and held a picture exhibition on the afternoon of september 28.

chinese residents in boston and american friends in the city jointly held a day of friendship between the peoples of the united states and china.

chinese residents in san jose, philadelphia, berkeley, los angeles, oakland and friendship organizations between the peoples of the united states and china in these cities also held activities in the last few days in celebration of the chinese national day.

chinese residents in berlin, leipzig and karl-marx-stadt of the german democratic republic held meetings on september 28 and 29 in celebration of the chinese national day.

similar celebrations were also held by chinese residents in west berlin on october 2.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1974)

the albanian government trade delegation with minister of trade kico ngjela as its leader and festim sinaj as its deputy leader wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this morning.

seeing the albanian comrades off at the airport were li chiang and chen chieh, chinese minister and vice-minister of foreign trade, leading members of other departments concerned, and wang pao-hsuan, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in albania.

present were also behar shtylla, albanian ambassador to china, jovan andoni and theohar fundo, counsellors of the albanian embassy here.

while in china, the delegation toured peking and kueilin, attended the national day celebrations, visited a factory and toured scenic spots and places of historical interest.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1974)

houari boumedienne, president of the council of revolution and chairman of the council of ministers of the democratic people's republic of algeria in a message to acting chairman tung pi-wu and premier chou en-lai, expressed most cordial congratulations on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

their excellencies tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the people's republic of china,

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

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at a time when the chinese people are ready to celebrate cheerfully the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i have the pleasure, in the name of the council of revolution of the democratic people's republic of algeria, the algerian government and people and in my own name, to convey to the government of the people's republic of china, the chinese people, and all their leaders and to your excellencies, our most cordial congratulations and warmest wishes for happiness, success and prosperity. after breaking the chains of feudalism and imperialism which kept china under domination and exploitation for a century, the chinese people, under the wise leadership of their great leader chairman mao tsetung, have made continuous efforts with enthusiasm and determination for realizing the task of national construction. with faith and firm will and by relying on their own strength, the chinese people have, despite many obstacles and difficulties, won decisive victories in building, defending and consolidating socialism, thus transforming the feudal and backward china into a strong socialist state which stands on the side of the just cause. faithful to its principles, the people's republic of china always fully supports the peoples' struggle for political liberation and economic and social emancipation, thus making most precious contribution to the victory of the ideals of justice, liberty and peace. today, fully assuming its role in the international arena, the people's republic of china, while giving proof of its high sense of responsibility and obligations, is working untiringly for the success of the actions taken by the third world countries with a view to establishing a new international order which bears in mind the legitimate aspirations of the third world peoples, thus favouring the establishment of a peace based on justice and equality by the equal participation of all sovereign states. the traditional friendship and indestructible solidarity which marks the relations between our two countries are a precious attainment which corresponds with the aspirations and interests of our peoples. while being pleased with these fine relations i wish to say to you that algeria will spare no effort to work for further development of these relations. being confident that you share the same will i am certain that the relations between algeria and china will witness most beneficial development in the future. i express once again my best wishes for your health.

with highest and cordial consideration.

houari boumedienne
president of the council of revolution
and chairman of the council of
ministers of the democratic people's
republic of algeria

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Argentine Communist Vanguard Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1974)

the central committee of the communist vanguard of argentina on september 24 sent a message to chairman mao tsetung greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

chairman mao tsetung

peking

on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the chinese revolution, we express our congratulations and reaffirm the unity of our two parties in the common struggle against u.s. imperialism, social-imperialism and the reactionaries of all countries and for democracy and socialism.

the central committee of
the communist vanguard of
argentina

september 24, 1974

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Austrian Organizations Mark Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Vienna, Oct. 4, 1974)

the austrian research institute on china and two marxist-leninist organizations in austria have organized celebrations marking the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

at a gathering held here this evening by the research institute, chairman mao's poems were recited. the singing of chinese songs and selections from the modern revolutionary peking opera "the red lantern" received repeated ovation.

an exhibition, "china in pictures", was inaugurated here this evening.

the institute will sponsor celebrations for the chinese national day in innsbruck, klagenfurt, graz and other cities.

another soiree held here today was sponsored by the vienna communist league. a chinese pictorial exhibition, sponsored by the same league, took place in vienna university.

the vienna communist league published on october 1 a pamphlet entitled "a visit to the people's republic of china."

the marxist-leninist students organization in vienna arranged a report meeting at vienna university on october 1 to celebrate the chinese national day. it screened "hungchi canal" and other chinese films for several days running.

the organization also held celebrations in linz and salzburg.

Chairman of Austrian Revolutionary Workers' Association (Marxist-Leninists) Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1974)

alfred jocha, chairman of the austrian revolutionary workers' association (marxist-leninists), wrote on september 13 to the central committee of the communist party of china, most heartily greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the letter says, "october 1, 1949 is not only a v-day for the chinese working class and the chinese communists, but, as is acknowledged by the communists the world over, is the most important milestone -- after the great october socialist revolution in russia -- on the way to final victory in the international revolution of the oppressed people and the proletariat."

the letter continues that the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by comrade mao tsetung and the current mass movement to criticize lin piao and confucius "eloquently prove to real communists all over the world that revisionism is not inevitable, but can be effectively prevented through class struggle under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat and through the struggle of the revolutionary line against the bourgeois line."

the letter adds, "the people's republic of china does not impose her own viewpoints upon others and does not seek hegemony for herself, but sets a living example to others by her own existence and the development of the revolution."

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Communist Party of Britain (M-L) Marks Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English London, Oct. 4, 1974)

the communist party of britain (m-l) held a meeting here this evening to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

dorothy birch, william ash and john hannington, leading members of the party, were among the 150 people present.

speaking at the meeting, william ash noted that china stands at the front of the international struggle against imperialism and revisionism. he stressed the significance of china's struggle for strengthening the proletarian dictatorship at home.

j. hannington told the meeting of the great achievements which the chinese people have won in socialist construction since the founding of the people's republic. he wished still greater success of the chinese people under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by chairman mao.

Wang Yao-ting Meets British "48" Group Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1974)

wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, met and gave a dinner here yesterday in honour of the british "48" group delegation.

the delegation led by s.g. sloan, chairman of the "48" group, arrived here on october 4. among those greeting the delegation at the airport were li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and r.d. clift, commercial counsellor of the british embassy in peking.

CHINA AND CUBA

Cuban Leaders Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1974)

cuban president osvaldo dorticos and prime minister fidel castro on october 1 jointly sent a message to acting chairman tung pi-wu and premier chou en-lai greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

comrade tung pi-wu
acting chairman of the people's republic of china

comrade chou en-lai
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking, china

on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the proclamation of the people's republic of china, we are glad to express, in the name of the people and the revolutionary government of cuba, our greetings to you, and through you, to the people and government of china. on this date we reiterate our sincere wish that the chinese people will make new successes in the future and we wish to see the strengthening of the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

dr. osvaldo dorticos torrado
president of the republic of cuba
major fidel castro
prime minister of the
revolutionary government

havana
october 1, 1974

CHINA AND DAHOMEY

Chinese Photo Exhibition Held in Dahomey

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1974)

a photo exhibition entitled "socialist china on the march" and sponsored by the chinese embassy in dahomey took place in cotonou from september 28 to october 3 on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from cotonou.

more than 17,000 people visited the exhibition. many dahomeyan friends warmly praised the tremendous achievements made by the chinese people in the past 25 years in socialist revolution and construction.

they pointed out that the exhibition showed them that the people of a country can surely win great success if they persist in self-reliance. many friends held that the exhibition has greatly strengthened unity between the people of dahomey and china.

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

East German Chairman of Council of Ministers Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1974)

horst sindermann, chairman of the council of ministers of the german democratic republic, has sent a message to premier chou en-lai, greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the full text of the message reads:

peking

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china:

on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i extend to you and, through you, to the chinese people my best congratulations.

full of friendly feelings towards the chinese people, the working people of the german democratic republic have always stood in unity on the side of the chinese people in revolutionary struggles and socialist construction.

in line with its principled internationalist policy and proceeding from the interests of the people of the two countries, the government and people of the german democratic republic will continue its efforts in developing the relations between the german democratic republic and the people's republic of china and in safeguarding the traditional friendship between the peoples of the g.d.r. and china.

horst sindermann,
chairman of the council of ministers of the german democratic republic

october 1, 1974 berlin

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egyptian Armed Forces Day Marked at Peking Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1974)

egyptian ambassador to china salah el-abd gave a reception here this afternoon to mark the armed forces day of the arab republic of egypt.

among those present at the function were chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, pai hsiang-kuo, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department, ho ying, vice-foreign minister, chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, wang hsin, deputy political commissar of the p.l.a. navy, cheng chun, deputy commander of the p.l.a. air force, wang ti-kang, secretary-general of the p.l.a. general political department, and wang chien, military attache of the chinese embassy in cairo.

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, heads of diplomatic missions of various countries to china and military attaches of various embassies in peking were also present.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Ethiopian Chairman of Provisional Military Administrative Council and Council of Ministers Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1974)

aman michael andom, chairman of the provisional military administrative council and the council of ministers, sent a message on october 2 to acting chairman tung pi-wu and premier chou en-lai, extending sincere felicitations on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency mr. tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the people's republic of china

his excellency mr. chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking

on behalf of the provisional military administrative council, the people of ethiopia and on my own behalf i am happy to extend to your excellency, the government and people of china my sincere felicitations on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. in wishing your excellency the best of health and your great country continued advancement i would like to express the ardent hope that the collaboration characterizing the friendly relations between ethiopia and the people's republic of china will further be enhanced and consolidated in the years ahead to the reciprocal advantage of our respective peoples.

lt. general aman michael andom,
chairman of provisional military
administrative council and council of
ministers

addis ababa, october 2, 1974

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Friend Madame Michelle Loi Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1974)

mme. michelle loi left here for home by air today at the end of a friendly visit to china.

the french friend was seen off at the airport by ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

while in china, mme. michelle loi toured peking, tientsin, shanghai, hangchow and sian and had contacts and discussions with amateur worker-peasant-soldier art workers, writers and women's organizers.

Editorial Board of "l'Humanite Rouge" Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1974)

the editorial board of the french paper "l'humanite rouge" sent a message on october 1 to chairman mao tsetung of the central committee of the communist party of china, premier chou en-lai and the party central committee, extending the warmest greetings on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the message says, "over the past twentyfive years, the chinese people, under the firm and wise leadership of the chinese communist party which is carrying out the revolutionary line of chairman mao tsetung and holding high the red banner of marxism-leninism, have won brilliant victories in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, building socialism and supporting the revolutionary cause of the peoples of all countries."

it continues, "at a time when the international situation is marked by upheavals favourable to the peoples of all countries and unfavourable to imperialism and social-imperialism, to modern revisionism and the reactionaries, the people's republic of china is marching forward in the course of the deepening of the revolution. in this way, she has made an irreplaceable contribution to the broad world united front which is being reinforced in the fight against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, particularly against the hegemonism of the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union. this gives immense encouragement to the proletariat and the oppressed peoples and nations in the entire world."

the anti-party cliques of liu shao-chi and lin piao have been smashed. the large-scale movement to criticize lin piao and confucius which has now mobilized all the chinese people is also rich in revolutionary teachings for the working class and people of france.

"acting fully in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, the people's republic of china has thus played the role of a beacon in the revolutionary, democratic and anti-imperialist struggles of the world," it notes.

the message says at the end, "u.s. imperialism and russian social-imperialism, the reactionary bourgeoisie and modern revisionists are the enemies of our people as well as of the chinese people and all the peoples of the world. the example of the people's republic of china strengthens our determination to smash them and illuminates the road for us to reach this aim."

CHINA AND GABON

Chairman Mao Tsetung Meets President and Madame El Hadj Omar Bongo and Other Distinguished Gabonese Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1974)

chairman mao tsetung today met with el hadj omar bongo, president of the republic of gabon and head of the government, madame bongo and principal members of the president's entourage.

the distinguished gabonese guests attending the meeting were leon mebiame, vice-president of the government of the republic of gabon, and mme. mebiame; paul gondjout, president of the supreme court, and mme. gondjout; el konighi okumba d'okwatsegue, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and mme. d'okwatsegue; mme. martin bongo, wife of the minister of national education; general nkoma, commander-in-chief of the national gendarmerie; and christophe boupana, gabonese ambassador to china.

chairman mao shook hands with the distinguished gabonese guests. he then had a cordial and friendly conversation with president and madame el hadj omar bongo, vice-president leon mebiame and foreign minister el konighi okumba d'okwatsegue.

present at the meeting and the conversation were chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, vice-foreign minister wang hai-jung, and deputy departmental directors of the foreign ministry lo hsu and tang wen-sheng.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Holds Talks with President Bongo

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1974)

chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping held talks here this morning with el hadj omar bongo, president of the republic of gabon and head of the government.

the talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks on the gabonese side were: leon mebiame, vice-president of the government,

el konighi okumba d'okwatseque, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and other officials accompanying president bongo on the visit, including georges rawiri, paul moukambi, bonjean-francois ondo, richard nguema, etienne moussirou, julien mpouho, leon auge, michel anchouey, jean-pierre lemboumba, jacques libizangomo, jean-felix mamalepot, martin nzue-nkoghe, jean-felix adande, joseph koumba-mouity, paul kounda kiki, tsibah and pierre-claver avandjo as well as gabonese ambassador to china christophe boupana.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were: foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister ho ying, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry liang chang-wu and leading members of departments concerned and staff members, including ho kung-kai, chang keng-ho, yen chia-hua, lo hsu, chu chuan-hsien, chou lan, wang yueh-chih, cheng chao-hsing, hsieh hsieh-ho and liang yin-chu as well as chinese ambassador to gabon liu ying-hsien.

Gabon President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1974)

albert-bernard bongo, president of the republic of gabon, sent a message to chairman mao tsetung on october 3, warmly greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency mr. chairman mao tsetung

the people's republic of china

peking

on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i extend to you, in the name of the people, government and the democratic party of gabon and in my own name, my warm congratulations. i wish your excellency happiness and your great people prosperity.

with highest consideration

albert-bernard bongo
president of the republic of gabon

libreville, october 3

Premier Chou En-lai Meets President and Madame Bongo and Other Distinguished Gabonese Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1974)

premier chou en-lai met here this afternoon in hospital el hadj omar bongo, president of the republic of gabon and head of the government, and madame bongo. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present were leon mebiame, vice-president of the government, and madame mebiame, and el konighi okumba d'okwatseque, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, who are accompanying president bongo on his visit to china.

present were also vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, the foreign ministry's deputy directors lo hsu and chu chuan-hsien.

Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Continues Talks with President El Hadj Omar Bongo

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1974)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, continued talks here this afternoon with el hadj omar bongo, president of the republic of gabon and head of the government.

President and Madame Bongo Give Grand Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1974)

el hadj omar bongo, president of the republic of gabon and head of the government, and madame bongo gave a grand banquet this evening in the great hall of the people here.

among the guests were chinese leaders teng hsiao-ping, wu teh and ngapo ngawang jigme, foreign minister chi peng-fei, minister of posts and tele-communications chung fu-hsiang, and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army peng shao-hui.

present were leon mebiame, vice-president of the government, and other distinguished gabonese guests who are accompanying president bongo on his current

visit to china and gabonese ambassador to china christophe boupana.

the national flags of china and the republic of gabon were hung side by side in the banquet hall.

president bongo and vice-premier teng hsiao-ping made toasts at the banquet.

president el hadj omar bongo said in his toast: we have felt the very sincere and profound friendship shown to us in our contact with the people of peking.

he said: "what we have heard, during the conversations i personally had with chairman mao tsetung and premier chou en-lai as well as at the working meetings held by our two delegations at all levels, is words that convey the will of the chinese people to work in concert with the other peace-loving peoples for the complete liquidation of imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, zionism and apartheid; it is also words that reaffirm your determination to carry on the struggle against the policy of domination of the superpowers in the settlement of world affairs; it is likewise words that promote a more fruitful cooperation between nations."

the president praised the chinese people for their achievements in economic, social and cultural fields by mobilizing all their physical and intellectual resources under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung.

president bongo wished that the present visit would be a positive contribution to the development of the relations of cooperation between china and gabon, and that the sino-gabonese friendship would grow stronger and last forever.

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping said in his toast:

"during his visit, his excellency president el hadj omar bongo had a cordial and friendly meeting and conversation with chairman mao tsetung. premier chou en-lai also met his excellency president el hadj omar bongo. our two sides held talks on international issues of common concern and on developing the friendly relations and cooperation between china and gabon, and satisfactory results have been achieved. our two sides will soon sign the agreement on economic and technical cooperation and trade agreement between the governments of the people's republic of china and the republic of gabon. this is an important step in developing the friendly relations and cooperation between china and gabon. the successful visit of his excellency president el hadj omar bongo and mme bongo has added

a new page to the history of friendly relations between china and gabon."

he was convinced that the relations between china and gabon and the friendship between the two peoples would make a new and still greater progress in the years to come.

the vice-premier said: "under the leadership of chairman mao and the communist party of china, the chinese government and people have, through self-reliance and hard work, made certain achievements in various fields of work, but there still exist a number of shortcomings. chairman mao tsetung consistently teaches us that every nation, big or small, has its strong and weak points. we must learn from the strong points of all countries, particularly the third world countries, so as to do a better job of our socialist revolution and socialist construction and strive to make a greater contribution to the united struggle of the third world and the people of the whole world against imperialism and hegemonism."

at the conclusion of his toast, the vice-premier requested president and madame bongo and the other distinguished gabonese guests to convey to the gabonese people, when they return home, the friendly sentiments and cordial regards of the chinese people.

their toasts were followed by the playing of the national anthems of the two countries.

among the guests were also ma chun-ku and hu yu-chih, members of the standing committee of the chinese national people's congress, and leading members of government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including wang hai-jung, ho ying, chen mu-hua, chen shu-fu, liang chang-wu, yao chin, tseng han-chou, hsieh pei-yi, yang yu-shan, yeh chih-chiang, su chieh, tu hsing-yuan, chien hsin-chung, chang yung-li, cho lin, chai tse-min, yu pu-hsueh, wang yu-ching, liu ching-tang, yang shou-shan, mu ching, wang shou-jen, pan fei and ho wen-chin as well as chinese ambassador to gabon liu ying-hsien and his wife li hsi-yu.

present were also diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

this morning, president and madame bongo toured the great wall in the company of foreign minister chi peng-fei. in the past two days, madame bongo visited the peking maternity hospital and the summer palace.

Economic and Technical Cooperation and Trade Agreements between Governments of China and Gabon Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1974)

an economic and technical cooperation agreement and a trade agreement between the governments of the people's republic of china and the republic of gabon were signed in peking today.

attending the signing ceremony were el hadj omar bongo, president of the republic of gabon and head of the government, and madame bongo, leon mebiame, vice-president of the government, and madame mebiame.

chinese state leaders attending the ceremony were teng hsiao-ping, wu teh and ngapo ngawang jigme.

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and gabonese minister of foreign affairs and cooperation el konighi okumba d'okwatsegue signed the agreements on behalf of their respective governments.

CHINA AND GUINEA-BISSAU

PAIGC General Secretary, Guinea-Bissau President Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1974)

aristides pereira, general secretary of the african party for independence in guinea and cape verde (paigc), and luis cabral, president of the council of state of the republic of guinea-bissau, sent a message to chairman mao tsetung on october 1, warmest greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency mao tsetung
chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china

peking

on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, we have the honour to extend to your excellency the warmest felicitations in the name of the national direction of our party, the council of state, our entire people and in our own name. with the profound feelings of the fighters of our party and our people, we would like also to extend to

you, on your national festival, the sincerest wishes for your good health and long life in the service of the well-being of the brave people of china. our people and the chinese people are animated by the solid friendship and indestructible solidarity in the common struggle against imperialism and for progress and a veritable peace in the world. please accept, your excellency, the assurances of our very high and fraternal consideration.

aristides pereira,
general secretary of paigc

luis cabral,
president of the council of state
of the republic of guinea-bissau

boe, october 1, 1974

Principal Commissioner of Guinea-Bissau Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1974)

francisco mendes, principal commissioner of the council of commissioners of state of the republic of guinea-bissau, in a message to premier chou en-lai of the state council of the people's republic of china on october first extended the warmest greetings on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency chou en-lai
premier of the state council of the people's
republic of china,

peking

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, it gives me great pleasure to extend to your excellency, the chinese government and the valiant chinese people, on behalf of the council of commissioners of state of our republic, the warmest felicitations and wishes for happiness to your great country. i take this opportunity to express to your excellency the determination of the council of commissioners of state of our country to make indefatigable efforts for the constant strengthening of the relations of friendship and solidarity existing between our two countries and peoples in the interest of the victory of the common struggles against imperialism

and for the establishment of a world of freedom, progress and peace for the peoples.

with highest consideration.

francisco mendes
principal commissioner of the
council of commissioners of state
of the republic of guinea-bissau

boe, october 1, 1974

CHINA AND HONGKONG AND MACAO

Ni Chih-fu Meets Hongkong and Macao Workers' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1974)

ni chih-fu, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, this afternoon met and had a very cordial conversation with the hongkong and macao workers' delegation. the delegation, with huang han-wen, president of the hongkong motor transport workers' union, as its leader and chao yung as deputy leader, has come to take part in the national day celebrations in peking.

at the meeting, ni chih-fu told the representatives of hongkong and macao workers how the chinese working class and the broad masses of the people have united as one and won great achievements in socialist revolution and construction under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

present were vice-foreign minister ma wen-po, vice-chairman of the peking municipal trade union council li jui-huan and leading members of other organizations concerned.

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1974)

amir abbas hoveyda, prime minister of iran, sent a message on october 1 to premier chou en-lai, extending the warmest greetings on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency mr. chou en-lai
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking

on the occasion of the anniversary of the republic i have great pleasure to extend to your excellency my most sincere felicitations together with best wishes for your continued good health as well as for the well-being and prosperity of the noble people of china.

amir abbas hoveyda
prime minister of iran

teheran, october 1, 1974

CHINA AND ITALY

General Secretary of Communist Party of Italy (M-L) Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1974)

fosco dinucci, general secretary of the communist party of italy (marxist-leninist), sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china warmly greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

the central committee of the communist party of china

peking

on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china which is of historic significance, the communist party of italy (marxist-leninist) extends warm internationalist congratulations to chairman mao and the central committee of the fraternal communist party of china.

long live the great socialist china -- bulwark of the world revolution and the struggle of the peoples against imperialism and social-imperialism exclamation

fosco dinucci

rome, october 1, 1974

Italian (M-L) Communist Party Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1974)

the central committee of the italian (marxist-leninist) communist party sent a letter to the central committee of the communist party of china on september 20, extending the warmest greetings on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the letter says, "the past 25 years have been years in which the working class of all countries have waged great struggles and scored great victories. over the past 25 years, a series of stirring and seething events have taken place in people's china, which are of decisive importance to the cause of socialism in the world. in your country millions upon millions of people have been fighting under the guidance of the correct proletarian revolutionary line and thus gigantic transformations have been realized. the peoples throughout the world have learned from this because they have the example of china to follow -- a country which is reinforcing the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism of the two superpowers."

in conclusion the letter says, "we wish the chinese people new successes in grasping revolution and promoting production. socialism is bound to win and is the most splendid banner for the people of all countries exclamation"

Eastern Publishing House of Italy Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1974)

the eastern publishing house of italy sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china on september 30 warmly greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the message says: "we extend the warmest congratulations to the chinese people for the great victories they won in socialist revolution and socialist construction under the leadership of the communist party and chairman mao." "we shall continue to spread the chinese people's revolutionary experience and mao tsetung thought and strengthen the militant friendship between our two peoples."

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Matsuyama Ballet Troupe Gives Performance of "The Red Detachment of Women"

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 5, 1974)

the matsuyama ballet troupe of japan gave performances of the chinese modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" here on october third and fourth.

the performances were given in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, the holding of the chinese exhibition in japan and the inauguration of the regular air service between japan and china.

chinese ambassador chen chu, head of the chinese exhibition delegation hsiao fang-chou and others watched the performance yesterday evening. at the end of the performance, they warmly congratulated the members of the matsuyama ballet troupe on their success.

the skilful acting of the ballet dancers won warm applause from the 4,000 spectators attending the two days' performances. prior to the performances, the members of the ballet troupe had devoted themselves to intense rehearsals for four months from june to september.

Japanese Press Circles Hold Reception to Celebrate Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 5, 1974)

a joint reception to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, the second anniversary of the normalization of japan-china diplomatic relations and the inauguration of regular japan-china air service was held here yesterday evening by the journalist league of japan, the journalist society for japan-china friendship and the editors forum for japan-china friendship.

counsellor li lien-ching and other diplomats of the chinese embassy in japan attended the reception.

in their speeches at the reception, representatives of the three organizations shizuma kai, takeo arai and isao imaida and li lien-ching dwelt on the friendly relations between the people and the press circles of japan and china and expressed the desire to continue to develop this friendship.

present also at the reception were shigeo sato, president of toho news agency; leading members of the nihon keizai shinhun, yomiuri shinbun and the journalist league of japan.

Japanese Delegation Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1974)

kenzoo nakajima, leader of the delegation of the japan-china cultural exchange association, and his wife, and norio shirato, secretary-general of the delegation, left here for home today. deputy leader of the delegation torao miyagawa and some members of the delegation left here yesterday to tour southern china before going home.

the japanese friends were seen off at the airport by chai tse-min and lin lin, president and vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, as well as chao pu-chu, wang yeh-chiu, hsieh ping-hsin, yen wen-ching and li fu-teh.

Japanese Goodwill Delegation for Inauguration of Japan-China Air Service Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 6, 1974)

the japanese goodwill delegation for the inauguration of the japan-china air service led by zentaro kosaka, liberal-democratic member of the house of representatives of japan, left here for home this afternoon by a japan air lines company scheduled flight.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by feng kuo-chu, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and standing committee members of the municipal revolutionary committee chen ah-ta, lu mei-ying, wang ching, chang chen-ya and yang hsiao-ping, director of the shanghai branch of the general administration of civil aviation of china liao ching-chun and over 100 local people. children presented flowers to the japanese friends.

the japanese friends arrived in shanghai on the afternoon of october 4 after visiting peking and hangchow, and were guests of honour at a banquet given by the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee yesterday evening. they visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, a workers' housing estate, rural people's communes and children's palaces. the japanese friends had a boat-trip on the whangpoo river and attended a cultural evening party.

Chinese Goodwill Delegation Back in Peking After Friendly Visit to Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1974)

the chinese goodwill delegation returned to peking this evening from osaka by an airliner of the general administration of civil aviation of china (c.a.a.c.), with the friendship of the japanese people for the chinese people, after taking part in the inauguration celebrations of the china-japan air service and paying a visit to japan.

leader of the delegation is wang chen, a deputy to the national people's congress and former minister of the state council. the deputy leaders are wang lei, chu hui-fen, kuo feng-lien, chang ching-piao and sun ping-hua who is concurrently secretary-general of the delegation.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by vice-premier nieh jung-chen, president of the china-

japan friendship association liao cheng-chih, director-general of the c.a.a.c. ma jen-hui and vice-foreign minister ma wen-po as well as leading members of the standing committee of the national people's congress, government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including chang hsiang-shan, wang yun-sheng, lin li-yun, wu hsin-yu, lien kuan, yu mei, hao chung-shih, chia ting, lin lin, liu hsi-wen, teng kang, tung lin, chang jui-ai, wang shih-ting, wang hsiao-yun, li yung-ting and yueh tai-heng.

hisao kuroda and seimin miyazaki, leader and deputy leader of the visiting japan-china friendship association (orthodox) delegation, were also present.

present at the airport were also japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa and his wife, and chief representative of the office of the japan air lines company in china sadaharu yasuda.

Chinese Goodwill Delegation Leaves Osaka for Home

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 6, 1974)

the chinese goodwill delegation led by wang chen left osaka by a caac airliner for home today after concluding a friendly visit to japan.

among the more than 200 japanese friends of various circles who saw off the delegation were: yasumoto takage, vice-president of the japanese airlines company (jal); ryoichi kuroda, governor of osaka prefecture; chuzaburo kagita, mayor of nara; jiro kaneko, president of the osaka branch of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox); and masao nakajima, director general of the hyogo branch of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox).

chang-liao fu-yuan, president of the osaka association of chinese residents, and patriotic chinese residents in the kansai region were also on hand.

also present were mi kuo-chun, counsellor of the chinese embassy in japan, and jen chang-chih, director of the caac tokyo office.

the chinese delegation came for a friendly visit at the invitation of jal by the first flight of the caac airliner on september 29. during their stay in

japan the chinese guests toured tokyo, osaka, kobe, yokohama, nara, kyoto and hakone. wherever they went they were accorded a warm welcome by japanese friends from various walks of life and patriotic chinese residents.

delegation leader wang chen and deputy leaders chu hui-fen, kuo feng-lien, chang ching-piao and sun ping-hua called on japanese foreign minister toshio kimura and transportation minister masatoshi tokunaga on october first.

wang chen also called on jal responsible functionaries, met with han dok su, chairman of the general association of korean residents in japan, and also called on the tokyo association of chinese residents.

deputy delegation leader wang lei visited commercial institutions in tokyo and another deputy delegation leader chu hui-fen visited the osaka international airport.

on october 4, the chinese delegation attended a reception given by jal in osaka in celebration of the inaugural flight between china and japan and in honour of the chinese delegation.

deputy leader of the delegation kuo feng-lien had a cordial conversation with japanese friends who had visited the tachai brigade. vice-chairman of the taching oil field revolutionary committee chang yun-ching also met with japanese friends who had visited the taching oil field. another deputy-leader of the delegation, chang ching-piao, met with japanese friends from osaka city during which they recalled and forecast the development of the friendship between shanghai and osaka.

kiyoshi inoue, japanese historian and professor of kyoto university, called on pai shou-yi, professor of the peking teachers university, and chou yi-liang, professor of peking university at the residence of the chinese delegation.

mao tse-pu, member of the delegation, and yang hui, member of the delegation and member of the section in charge of foreign affairs of yenan regional revolutionary committee, met with japanese friends who had visited shaoshan and yenan.

tien fu-ta, member of the delegation, deputy to the national people's congress and director of the headquarters of the taiwan democratic self-government league, had discussions in tokyo and osaka with taiwanese compatriots residing in japan.

CHINA AND LAOS

Lao Vice Premier Arrives in Peking on Way Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1974)

phoumi vongvichit, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs of the provisional national union government of laos, and his party arrived here by air today on their way home after attending the current session of the united nations general assembly.

greeting them at the airport were chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, and the foreign ministry's deputy director of the asian affairs department liang feng and deputy director of the protocol department kao chien-chung.

present were also lao ambassador to china phagna lien pravongviengkham and officials of the lao embassy here; nguyen trong vinh, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china; and v.s. tolstikov, soviet ambassador to china.

Lao Vice Premier Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1974)

phagna leuam insisiengmay, vice-premier of the provisional national union government of laos, yesterday sent a message to premier chou en-lai, greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency mr. chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking

on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i have the honour to extend to you, on behalf of the lao people and the provisional national union government, my best wishes for the happiness and prosperity of the chinese government and people.

with highest consideration.

phagna leuam insisiengmay
vice-premier in charge
of daily affairs of the
cabinet
vientiane, october 4, 1974

Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Lao Vice Premier Phoumi Vongvichit

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1974)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this evening with phoumi vongvichit, vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs of the provisional national union government of laos, and his party.

present on the occasion were phagna lien pravongviengkham, ambassador of the kingdom of laos to china, and his wife.

also present were chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries han tsung-cheng, deputy secretary-general chou jung-kuo of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and deputy departmental directors of the foreign ministry liang feng and kao chien-chung.

after the meeting, vice-premier li hsien-nien gave a banquet in honour of the distinguished lao guests. vice-premier li hsien-nien and vice-premier phoumi vongvichit proposed toasts to the constant consolidation and development of the fraternity and solidarity among the chinese and lao people.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Vice President of Chinese Academy of Sciences Meets and Fetes Mexican Archaeological Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1974)

wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the chinese academy of sciences, and wang yeh-chiu, director of the state administrative bureau of museums and archaeological data, this evening met and gave a dinner in honour of the mexican archaeological delegation headed by dr. guillermo bonfil batalla, director of the national institute of anthropology and history.

mexican ambassador to china eugenio anguiano and his wife were present at the dinner.

also present were leading members of chinese departments concerned and scientists.

the delegation arrived in peking on september 29 for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese academy of sciences.

Mexican Friends Leave Peking for Other Places of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1974)

the 20-member september visiting group to china of the mexican society of friends of people's china led by president of the society virginia chapa de salinas left here today to tour sian and yenan before going home.

while in peking, the mexican friends visited agricultural and industrial establishments, toured places of historical interest and scenic spots and joined the people of the chinese capital in the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the group flew in here on september 29.

Mexican Friends Leave Peking

(NCNA-English - Peking, Oct. 6, 1974)

mexican friends juan larios tolentino and marco antonio duran, council members of the mexico-people's china friendship association, and their wives left here today for a visit to southern china before going home.

CHINA AND MOROCCO

King of Morocco Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1974)

king hassan ii of morocco sent a message on october 3 to acting chairman tung pi-wu, expressing very sincere congratulations on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

peking

his excellency mr. tung pi-wu
acting chairman of the people's republic of china

on the occasion of the anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, we are glad to extend to your excellency, in my own name and in the name

of the moroccan government and people, our very sincere and warm congratulations. we hope that the friendly relations happily existing between our two countries will further consolidate and develop in the interest of our two peoples. at this happy moment, we are very pleased to extend our wishes for good health and happiness to your excellency and prosperity and well being to the great chinese people.

with highest consideration.

king hassan ii of morocco
rabat, october 3, 1974

CHINA AND MOZAMBIQUE

FRELIMI President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1974)

samora moises machel, president of the mozambique liberation front (frelimo) recently sent a message to chairman mao tsetung and premier chou en-lai, greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the communist party of china,

comrade chou en-lai, premier of the people's republic of china,

peking

on the historic occasion of the liberation of the great chinese people, the frelimo and the mozambican people express their greetings to the communist party of china, the chinese government and people -- their natural ally and partner in difficult days. we wish the chinese people, under the leadership of the communist party of china led by chairman mao, new and greater success in their struggle for the victory of the chinese revolution and for building china into an economically and socially advanced country. this success will consolidate the base of world revolution. the frelimo and the mozambican people are deeply aware of the sacrifices made by the chinese people for the victory of the mozambican people's struggle and wish to strengthen the friendship and fraternal relations of solidarity and mutual assistance with the chinese government and people. in the present stage of expanding and strengthening the people's democratic power throughout the country, it requires our genuine ally and friend to make greater effort.

we once again sincerely wish the chinese people prosperity and progress and in particular wish comrade mao tsetung and comrade chou en-lai good health.

with revolutionary and fraternal consideration.

samora moises machel

president of the mozambique liberation front

dar es salaam

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepal-China Cultural Association Celebrates Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Oct. 4, 1974)

a meeting was held here yesterday evening by the nepal-china cultural association in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china and the 13th anniversary of the signing of the boundary treaty between nepal and china.

the meeting was presided over by mani harsha jyoti, president of the association.

prime minister nagendra prasad rijal made a speech at the meeting.

prime minister rijal said: "china and nepal have been friends for a long time. nepal-china friendship towers higher than the himalaya." he pointed out that king birendra's visit to china last year has cemented the ties of friendship between the two countries.

he said: "china under the able leadership of chairman mao is achieving successes in every field."

mani harsha jyoti, president of the association, said that china has achieved great successes in the struggle against imperialism. he praised the long standing friendship between nepal and china.

a speech was also made by daya singh, vice-president of the association.

chinese ambassador to nepal tsao chih in his speech at the meeting said that the industrious and valiant nepalese people have a glorious tradition of resisting

foreign aggression and intervention. the government and people of the kingdom of nepal, under the leadership of his majesty king birendra, have defended the national independence and state sovereignty of nepal and made valuable contributions to the cause of afro-asian solidarity against imperialism, he said.

the ambassador extended gratitude to the nepalese government and people for their support to china.

among the 700 people present at the meeting were high-ranking government officials of nepal and public figures from various circles.

diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy in nepal and representatives of chinese technical teams working in nepal also attended.

diplomatic envoys from some other countries accredited to nepal were present.

after the meeting, prime minister rijal cut the ribbon for a chinese photographic art exhibition and went around the exhibition hall to see the photos on display.

a chinese film was shown for the participants of the meeting.

Nepalese Papers Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Oct. 5, 1974)

nepalese papers carried editorials and articles on october 1 to greet the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the weekly "matribhumi" says editorially that october 1 is the day when the chinese people cast off imperialist exploitation and oppression and won liberation. in the past 25 years they have been marching forward towards progress and prosperity, and advancing from one victory to another, it adds.

it says that the friendly relations between nepal and china are being strengthened with each passing day and are expected to be further consolidated, as china is a member of the third world and it pursues a policy of non-interference in other nation's internal affairs, it adds.

the paper "glimpse" says in its editorial that relations between nepal and china have all along been friendly.

"the nepalese people deeply cherish the friendship of china which has always supported nepal in its just struggle against chauvinistic attitude. nepal-china friendship has stood the test of time," it adds. on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, we wish that the friendly cooperation between the two neighbourly countries, nepal and china, would develop steadily.

the paper "samaya" in an article praises the chinese people for their progress in the past 25 years under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand CP Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1974)

v.s. wilcox of the national committee of the communist party of new zealand has sent a letter to the central committee of the communist party of china congratulating the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. full text of the letter reads:

the central committee,

communist party of china,

people's republic of china,

dear comrades,

the national committee, on behalf of our party sends fraternal greetings to the communist party of china headed by chairman mao tsetung, the central committee and the government of the people's republic of china, on the occasion of october 1st and records its appreciation of the inspiration given to all those in struggle against imperialism and revisionism.

october 1st this year, is the 25th anniversary of the liberation of china from foreign imperialism and local oppression. it marks a great quarter of a century of progress not only for the chinese people but for all mankind. it has seen great strides in national rehabilitation, the consolidation of working class state power, socialist construction, struggle against imperialism and social imperialism and struggle for the defence of marxism-leninism against modern revisionism.

all this has been possible because the communist party of china has placed primary importance on the struggle between the marxist-leninist line and the revisionist line, between the proletarian ideology (and its style of work) and bourgeois ideology (with its style of work).

"the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything", said chairman mao tsetung. for only with a correct ideological and political line can the party leadership be strengthened and attain "unity in thinking, policy, plan, command and action".

chairman mao put forward the criterion for distinguishing the correct line from the incorrect line and gave the three basic principles every party member must observe when he said, "practice marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire".

in this two-line struggle, the chinese party and people have been able to carry on the great tradition of the 1917 russian revolution while avoiding the degeneration back to capitalism of the soviet revisionists. in this they provide a great positive example to the communist party of new zealand and all parties of the importance of a correct ideological line and style of work in developing a correct political and organisational line, in developing a revolutionary party without which there can be no revolution.

this october is also the 40th anniversary of the beginning of the long march of the red army. the two anniversaries serve to remind us that the liberation of china was achieved by "a well-disciplined party armed with the theory of marxism-leninism, using the method of self-criticism and linked with the masses of the people; an army under the leadership of such a party; a united front of all revolutionary classes and all revolutionary groups under the leadership of such a party."

our party extends heartiest greetings to the chinese party and people led by chairman mao tsetung and its central committee and places on record its appreciation for the inspiration and lessons given in waging the vital two-line struggle.

comradely greetings,
v.s. wilcox
national committee
communist party of new zealand

auckland, september 24, 1974

CHINA AND PALESTINE

PLO Chairman Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1974)

yasser arafat, chairman of the executive committee of the palestine liberation organization and commander-in-chief of the revolutionary armed forces of palestine, sent a message on october 1 to premier chou en-lai, warmly greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china:

dear comrade chou en-lai:

with militant revolutionary salute.

on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i am happy to extend to you, to the comrades of the central committee of the party and to the great chinese people, in my own name and on behalf of the executive committee of the palestine liberation organization and the palestinian arab people, the deepest comradely warm greetings, and wish you further progress and success under the great leader chairman mao tsetung.

on this great occasion, we stress once more our deep admiration for your principled militant stand in supporting our people's struggle against zionism and imperialism and for the tremendous assistance rendered by the friendly people's republic of china to our revolution and our people in the past and at present. our people are waging an arduous struggle against the most ferocious attacks against our entity and existence by zionism and imperialism.

the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china and the splendid achievements made by the friendly chinese people under your party's and your wise leadership will always be a tremendous force inspiring the liberation movements and peoples in the world that are fighting for progress, freedom and national independence.

i wish good health and happiness to you and progress and success to the friendly chinese people. dear comrades, please accept our most sincere militant salute.

Yasser Arafat,
Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Palestine

October 1, 1974

CHINA AND QATAR

Amir Al-Thani Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1974)

khalifa bin al-thani, amir of the state of qatar, sent a message on october 2 to chairman mao tsetung, warmest greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency chairman mao tsetung

the people's republic of china

peking

on the occasion of the anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i take much pleasure in extending to your excellency and to the government and people of china on behalf of the government and people of the state of qatar and on my own behalf our sincerest greetings and most cordial wishes for many recurrences of the happy occasion with best health and happiness for your excellency's person and constant advancement and progress of your people.

khalifa bin hamad al-thani
amir of the state of qatar

doha, october 2, 1974

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Ambassador to China Gives Reception Celebrating 25th Anniversary of Establishment of Romania-China Diplomatic Relations

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1974)

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and his wife gave a reception this evening in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between romania and china.

among the guests at the reception were chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and leading members of departments concerned yu chan, jen yun-chung, hsiang chung-hua, shih lin, chen chieh, wang man-tien, hsu yun-pei, lin lin and tso yi.

the reception was filled with a warm atmosphere of friendship. in his toast, ambassador gavrilescu said that the friendship between romania and china, which has its roots deep in the revolutionary history of the two peoples, is unbreakable. the relations between the two countries in all domains are based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and on the principles of respect for national independence and state sovereignty, non-interference of internal affairs and comradely support. our party, our government and the people of the whole country, he said, set great store by the fraternal friendship, militant unity and multiform cooperation with the chinese party, government and the great chinese people. the ambassador expressed the conviction that these relations will be further developed and strengthened.

in reply, foreign minister chi peng-fei said: "the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and romania is a big event in the annals of the relationship between the people of the two countries. the past 25 years have witnessed a constant development in the friendly exchanges and cooperation between the two countries in the political, economic, military and cultural fields. the people of the two countries have always supported and encouraged each other in building socialism as well as in the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism. particularly in recent years, the exchange of visits between leaders of the two countries has further promoted the mutual understanding and fraternal friendship between the two peoples." the chinese foreign minister was firmly confident that this friendship based on the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism will surely be further consolidated and developed.

toasts were drunk to the constant development of the revolutionary friendship and friendly cooperation between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of romania and china.

Chinese Ambassador to Romania Gives Reception to Mark Anniversary of Establishment of Sino-Romanian Diplomatic Relations

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Oct. 6, 1974)

a reception was given here yesterday evening by chinese ambassador to romania li ting-chuan to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and romania.

the reception was attended by ion patan, alternate member of the executive committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party, vice-premier and concurrently minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; vasil gliga, vice-minister of foreign affairs; d. tulcus, deputy director of a department under the central committee of the romanian communist party; andrei vela, vice-president of the romanian institute for cultural relations with foreign countries; and general vasile ionel, vice-minister of national defence.

chinese ambassador li ting-chuan and comrade ion patan exchanged speeches at the reception.

li ting-chuan said that steady development has been made by the two countries in their ties of friendship and cooperation in the past 25 years.

he said: "romania has all along advocated that all states, big or small, are equal and have the right to take part in the solution of international questions. it opposes all forms of national oppression and threat of force, resolutely combats imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, opposes dictate and power politics and wages an unremitting struggle to achieve these objectives, thus vigorously defending national independence and state sovereignty and greatly raising her international prestige. we express unreserved support for your stand and firmly support your just struggle." he pointed out that the friendly relations between china and romania are based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. therefore, they can stand any test. he said: "it is our deep conviction that in the future common struggle against imperialism, hegemonism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and for building socialism, our two parties, two countries and two peoples will assuredly further consolidate and develop their militant unity and revolutionary friendship."

comrade ion patan pointed out in his speech that the relations between romania and china, built on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, have developed uninterruptedly in the past 25 years and the militant friendship between the peoples of our two countries deepens with each passing day.

he said: "frequent contacts, meetings and talks between party and government leaders of the two countries have played a decisive role in the consolidation and development of these relations." "our two countries and peoples have been fully supporting each other in the great cause of socialist construction and in international activities. the romanian people heartily rejoice at the victories and achievements made by the fraternal chinese people in their magnificent construction to bring ever-increasing prosperity to

their socialist motherland under the leadership of the chinese communist party headed by comrade mao tsetung," he added.

he said: "we are strengthening our cooperation in the political, economic, scientific and technological fields. trade is expanding and mutual visits and exchange of experience in all fields of socialist construction are increasing. we rejoice over the steady development of these relations between our two parties, two countries and two peoples. it is our firm belief that these relations will further grow and expand in the days to come."

at the reception, the chinese and romanian comrades repeatedly drank to the steady growth of the fraternal friendship and militant unity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and romania. they wished president nicolae ceausescu and chairman mao tsetung good health and a long life. the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Delegation of Sierra Leone-China Friendship Society Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1974)

dalton f. shears, honorary national chairman of the sierra leone-china friendship society and minister of housing and country planning of sierra leone, mrs. shears and some members of the delegation of the society left here for home today at the end of a friendly visit to china.

seeing them off at peking airport today were hsieh pei-yi, vice-minister of the state capital construction commission, ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and f.j. saquee, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of sierra leone in peking.

the guests' itinerary in china included a tour of tientsin, nanking, shanghai and hangchow and participation in china's national day celebrations in peking. they visited the takang oil field, factores, rural people's communes, a school, scenic spots and historical sites.

the two other members of the delegation stay behind for another week of visit.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Somali President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1974)

mohamed siad barre, president of the supreme revolutionary council of the somali democratic republic, sent a message on october 2 to chairman mao tsetung, warmest greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency comrade mao tsetung
chairman of the chinese communist party

peking

on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, it is a great pleasure for me to extend to your excellency, on behalf of the supreme revolutionary council, government, people of the somali democratic republic and on my own behalf, our warmest felicitations together with our best wishes for your personal health and for the progress, prosperity and happiness of your country and people. please accept, your excellency, the renewed assurances of our highest consideration.

major-general mohamed siad barre
president of the supreme revolutionary
council of the somali democratic
republic

mogadishu, october 2, 1974

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Hua Kuo-feng Meets and Fetes Sri Lanka Agricultural Study Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1974)

hua kuo-feng, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, this afternoon met and feted all members of the sri lanka agricultural study delegation led by director of the land reform commission of the republic of sri lanka miss chandrika bandarannaike, the second daughter of prime minister mrs. bandarannaike. the meeting and the dinner proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

sri lanka ambassador to china r.l.a.i. karannagoda and his wife were present on the occasion.

also present were vice-minister of agriculture and forestry yang li-kung and leading members of other departments concerned.

Sri Lanka President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1974)

president william gopallawa of the republic of sri lanka has sent a message to acting chairman tung pi-wu of the people's republic of china, greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the auspicious occasion of the twentyfifth anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i wish to convey to you and through you to the government and people of china my sincerest felicitations and good wishes for the continued progress and prosperity of china.

i wish to avail of this opportunity to convey my personal good wishes for your excellency's continued good health and well-being.

william gopallawa

president,
republic of sri lanka.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1974)

gaafar mahamed nimeri, president of the democratic republic of the sudan, sent a message on october 2 to acting chairman tung pi-wu, extending the warmest congratulations on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

h.e. tung pi-wu
acting chairman of the people's republic of china

peking

we feel happy to extend to your excellency and to the friendly chinese people our warmest and most heartfelt congratulations on the joyous occasion of the inauguration of the people's republic of china.

and i sincerely ask your excellency to convey to the heroic chinese people the most sincere feeling of the people of the democratic republic of the sudan towards the friendship and cooperation existing between our two countries.

please accept my personal regards and wishes of complete health and happiness to your excellency and all progress and prosperity to the friendly people of the people's republic of china.

gaafar mohamed nimeri
president of the democratic republic
of the sudan

CHINA AND SYRIA

Syrian Premier Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1974)

premier mahmoud ayoubi of the syrian arab republic sent a message on october 1 to premier chou en-lai, greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency mr. chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china,

peking

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, i am happy to extend to you best wishes and felicitations, in my own name and on behalf of all the members of the council of ministers of the syrian arab republic while wishing you good health and happiness personally, and the friendly chinese people further progress and prosperity. i am sure that the relations of cooperation and friendship existing between our two peoples and our two countries will develop constantly, in their common interest and in the interest of the common struggle against imperialism and zionism.

Mahmoud Ayoubi
President of the Council of Ministers of
Syrian Arab Republic, Damascus, October 1, 1974

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Tunisian Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1974)

hedi nouira, prime minister of the republic of tunisia, sent a message to premier chou en-lai on october 1 extending warmest greetings on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency mr. chou en-lai
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking

on the occasion of china's national day, i wish to extend to your excellency my warmest greetings. at this joyous moment i am pleased to stress the positive and fruitful character of the relations between tunisia and china. i remain convinced that cooperation between our two countries will continue to develop in the common interest of our two peoples.

hedi nouira
prime minister of the government
of the republic of tunisia

tunis, october 1, 1974

CHINA AND TURKEY

Chinese Middle School Volleyball Teams Leave Peking for Turkey

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1974)

chinese middle school boys' and girls' volleyball teams with chao chi-hsin as leader and yang yin-sen and tso po-kan as deputy leaders left here by air yesterday for izmir, turkey, to take part in the 7th international middle school students volleyball championships.

yu pu-hsueh, leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, was among those seeing off the teams at the airport.

CHINA AND UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

President of United Arab Emirates Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1974)

zayid bin sultan alanahayan, president of the united arab emirates, sent a message on october 2 to acting chairman tung pi-wu, greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency mr. tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the people's republic of china,

peking

on the occasion of the anniversary of your country's national day it gives me pleasure to extend to your excellency greetings and best wishes in the name of the people of the united arab emirates, the government and myself. wishing your excellency good health and continued progress to your friendly people.

zayid bin sultan alanahayan,
president of the united arab emirates

abu dhabi. october 2, 1974

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chinese Students' Sports Delegation Leaves West Germany for Home

(NCNA-English Bonn, Oct. 4, 1974)

a chinese middle-school students' sports delegation to the first international middle-school students' sports meet left frankfurt, west germany, for home today after a visit to the cities of idar-oberstein, essen and mainz from september 28 to october 3.

during its visit, the chinese students' sports delegation was accorded cordial hospitality by middle-school students and sports circles in these three cities. mayors and vice-mayors of these cities received the delegation on separate occasions.

the chinese student sportsmen were warmly welcomed when they had friendly contests with local middle-school students and gave exhibition performances.

in a contest in idar-oberstein, chinese junior sportswoman li hsia broke the 1973 chinese junior girls' javelin record with a throw of 49 metres. her teammate kung tung-mei threw 14.08 metres to break the 1973 chinese junior girls' shot put record.

CHINA AND YEMEN

Prime Minister of Democratic Yemen Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1974)

ali nasser mohammed, prime minister of the people's democratic republic of yemen, sent a message on october 1 to premier chou en-lai, extending the sincerest felicitations on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

h.e. chou en-lai
premier of the state council

peking

on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, it pleased me to extend to your excellency on behalf of the government and myself the most sincere and profound heartfelt felicitations accompanied by the best wishes for abundant health and happiness to your excellency, more victories and achievements to the friendly chinese people and the continual development of the militant friendly relations between our two people and countries.

ali nasser mohammed
prime minister
people's democratic republic
of yemen

aden, october 1, 1974

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1974)

president k.d. kaunda of the republic of zambia sent a message on october 1 to premier chou en-lai, expressing warm congratulations on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency chou en-lai
prime minister of the people's republic of china

peking

on behalf of the party, government and the people of zambia and on my behalf, i wish to take this opportunity to convey to chairman mao tsetung, to your excellency, the party, government and the people of the people's republic of china our warm and heartfelt fraternal congratulations on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of your revolutionary country. we in zambia are pleased to join in the celebrations of this most important occasion and we are confident that the firm bonds of friendship and cooperation that our two countries enjoy will continue to grow. we very much appreciate the continued material and moral support which the people's republic of china has relentlessly been rendering to zambia at all times of need. this plus your country's continued support to the liberation movements demonstrate in concrete terms your country's determination to contribute towards the vital task of supporting the aspirations of third world countries, of which china is part, in safeguarding and consolidating their independence. once more accept our sincere congratulations and best wishes.

k.d. kaunda
president of the
republic of zambia

lusaka, zambia, october 1, 1974

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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LÜ PU-WEI VERSUS SHANG YANG

The "Spring and Autumn Annals of the House of LÜ" Is Reactionary Versus Shang Yang's Political Reforms

by

Shih Chung (史众)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 20, 1974)

The Spring and Autumn Annals of the House of LÜ was cast forth in the year 239 B.C. The time had come to the last part of the period of the Warring States and the transition of China from the slavery system to the feudal system had basically been completed. However, the situation was still marked by secessionist wars among the feudal princes and the remnant forces of the slavery system were still rather powerful. The struggle for and against restoration between the slave-owner class on the decline and the newly emerging landlord class was still violently going on. To meet the need of the slave-owner class for counter-revolutionary restoration, LÜ Pu-wei, a careerist and conspirator of the slave-owner class on the decline and a representative figure of the Confucian school, adopted the tactic of "attacking the mind" and wormed his way into the political power of the newly emerging landlord class in the Ch'in State to play the role of the vanguard for restoration. This big-time slave owner engaged in commerce who formerly went running around Ch'in, Chao and other states had amassed a fortune amounting to 1,000 pieces of gold and had at his disposal more than 10,000 slaves. He flirted with political conspiracy and became the Prime Minister of the Ch'in State. Prior to the ascension of Ying Cheng, King of Ch'in, to the throne in 238 B.C., the political power fell for a time in his hands. Working in collusion with Lao Ai, a eunuch sponsored by him, LÜ Pu-wei linked up together the slave owners engaged in industry and commerce and the aristocratic slave owners to form a frenzied restoration force. On the one hand, he formed factions for selfish ends to expand his power and was ready to stage an armed coup d'etat. On the other hand, he

formed factions for selfish ends to expand his power and was ready to stage an armed coup d'etat. On the other hand, he recruited deserters and turncoats, brought together the Confucian scholars, laid his hand on ideology and vigorously created public opinion for restoring the slavery system. At the time, the Ch'in State was enveloped by a reactionary adverse current. The Spring and Autumn Annals of the House of Lü compiled by his retainers at his instruction was the product of this adverse current.

I

During the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals and the Warring States, the revolutionary storm of slave uprisings had destroyed the reactionary rule of the slave-owning aristocracy. On the basis of the disintegration of the slavery system, Duke Hsiao of Ch'in appointed Shang Yang to carry out political reforms in the Ch'in State. Shang Yang's political reforms dealt heavy blows to the slave-owner class from the economic base to the superstructure, expanded the power of the newly emerging landlord class and substituted the slavery system with the feudal system. Although Shang Yang was later murdered by the restoration forces of the slave owners, nobody could overthrow the fruits of his political reforms. For more than one hundred years afterward, the Ch'in State still basically carried out the Legalist line formulated by Shang Yang. Because of the profound revolution initiated by Shang Yang, the Ch'in State which was formerly in a backward state at one leap became an advanced state both wealthy and powerful. It dominated the western part of China and revealed the vigorous spirit of the newly emerging landlord class as a genuine tiger. As was recorded in history, because of Shang Yang's political reforms, "the Ch'in people were very pleased," "the state was well governed," and "its armed forces were so powerful that the feudal princes were held in awe." ("Collected Biographies of Lord Shang" in Records of the Historian and "Records of Ch'in, Part I" in Records of the Warring States) Han Fei who gave concentrated expression to the Legalist thought of early Ch'in said: "Ch'in has become wealthy and powerful due to the implementation of Lord Shang's law." ("House of Ho" in Works of Philosopher Han Fei) This correctly summed up history at this stage.

Under this situation, anyone who wanted to restore the slavery system in the Ch'in State necessarily had to negate Shang Yang's political reforms and oppose the Legalist line formulated by Shang Yang. The Spring and Autumn Annals of the House of Lü was therefore reactionary versus Shang Yang's political reforms.

The Spring and Autumn Annals of the House of Lü directed the spearhead of attack at Shang Yang's political reforms and frenziedly cried, "The present is not as good as the past." In the chapter "Ch'i Hsien," the present time was cursed as dark in the extreme. The chapter "Chen Luan" pretended to be concerned with the destiny of mankind and declared that the present world was so chaotic that the common people could never be so miserable. The description of "the present" in "Ch'i Hsien" referred to the actual state of the Ch'in State since Shang Yang's political reforms. As the big slave owner Lü Pu-wei saw it, this actual state was really a

mass of pitch darkness. Lü Pu-wei vented his heartfelt hatred on the person of Shang Yang, and he adopted despicable means to maliciously slander the Legalist line pushed by Shang Yang. In the chapter "No Sense of Justice" he slandered Shang Yang as "a fellow without the sense of justice." He nonsensically alleged that because Shang Yang was not a relative of the Ch'in State, after he assumed political power, he only performed his duties perfunctorily by means of attack and war. He also said that Shang Yang was murdered by the restoration forces of the slave-owning aristocracy because he had "no sense of justice" and "had only himself to blame." Lü Pu-wei and company thus used rumors and slanders to attack the representative figures of the Legalist school and to cover up the criminal acts of the restoration forces of the slave owners in their counter-attacks to settle accounts in the reverse.

What then was the world aspired by the Spring and Autumn Annals of the House of Lü? And what kinds of figures did it hold in high esteem? In order to find fault with the present, it is necessary to eulogize the past. What Lü Pu-wei vigorously eulogized was the so-called "government of the ancient kings" in the era of the slavery system. What he looked upon as the paragon was Confucius, the supreme master of restoration. In the chapter "High Justice" he shamelessly distorted history and praised Confucius as of no equal in virtue. In his eyes, Confucius was really a wonderful sage. According to the chapter "High Justice," during the three years Confucius was in power in the Lu State, men and women there traveled by different routes, with men keeping to the right and women keeping to the left. No one would pick up anything dropped by others on the road, and nobody was so wise as he was! It even vigorously played up also the disciples of Confucius and said that among the 72 disciples of Confucius, anyone was proper to serve as the teacher of a "sovereign." How clearcut was the hate and love of Lü Pu-wei! In fact it is very clear that the clamor about "the present is not as good as the past" was for honoring the Confucian school and opposing the Legalist school and for restoring the slavery system.

"The present is not as good as the past" and "the present is better than the past" represented the struggle between two kinds of historical outlook, the struggle between "following the example of ancient kings" and "following the example of later kings," and the struggle between the Confucianist line and the Legalist line. Those who held that "the present is not as good as the past" sought to negate Shang Yang's political reforms, to change the Legalist line that had been in force for more than a century in the Ch'in State and to substitute it with the Confucianist line. Those who held that "the present is better than the past" sought to press forward along the Legalist line formulated by Shang Yang, to strengthen the dictatorship of the newly emerging landlord class and to make further use of revolutionary violence to unify the whole country.

In history, after each great social upheaval, a heated debate necessarily would develop around the question of whether such upheaval was fine or terrible. Regarding the situation in the Ch'in State after Shang Yang's political reforms, the Confucian school and the Legalist school all along

held different views. Mencius, the No. 1 representative figure of the Confucian school during the period of the Warring States, held that each generation was not as good as the previous one, and he frenziedly cried that "enlightened rule" was not in force and the "people" could not live in peace. He even cursed Duke Hsiao of Ch'in as a "tyrant" and Shang Yang as a "corrupt official" and called for the severest forms of punishment for them. This showed that this trumpeter for the restoration of the slavery system hated the revolution to the marrow.

Around the year 266 B.C., Hsün K'uang, an outstanding representative of the Legalist school, personally went to the Ch'in State to look into things. When Prime Minister Fan Sui of the Ch'in State asked Hsün K'uang to give his impressions while in the Ch'in State, the latter replied: The Ch'in State is of course strategically placed in topography and has also abundant natural resources, but the most important point is that everybody at court firmly adheres to the laws and decrees formulated by Shang Yang.... It is not by fluke but the inevitable outcome of Shang Yang's political reforms that the Ch'in State has for four generations remained wealthy and powerful. The distinctly different attitudes adopted by the Confucian school and the Legalist school toward Shang Yang's political reforms manifested the antagonism of the two classes and the two lines.

For the sake of vigorously creating public opinion for restoration, all reactionary fellows who tried to turn back the wheel of history often made a fuss about the situation and described the excellent situation brought about by the revolution as a mass of pitch darkness. All restoration factions thought that "the present is not as good as the past." The Lin Piao anti-Party clique frenziedly attacked the great proletarian cultural revolution and the socialist new things emerging from the great cultural revolution, and described the excellent situation as a mass of pitch darkness. The struggle between those negating and affirming the great proletarian cultural revolution is in essence a struggle for and against restoration between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat. A look at the clamor of the Spring and Autumn Annals of the Lü House that "the present is not as good as the past" from the background of the struggle between restoration and counter-restoration is of help to our exposing and criticizing the reactionary essence of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique.

II

"All revolutionary struggles in the world are for the seizure and consolidation of political power." The fundamental point of Shang Yang's political reforms was for establishing and developing the dictatorship of the newly emerging landlord class. Shang Yang openly advocated the "rule of law" and the supersession of the dictatorship of the slave-owner class with the dictatorship of the landlord class. He aimed the spearhead at the production relations of the slavery system and its superstructure, and described those slave-owning aristocrats who enjoyed hereditary offices and emoluments, the big slave owners engaged in industry and commerce and the followers of Confucius who ran around to call for the maintenance and

restoration of the slavery system as "scoundrels" and the "love, justice, propriety and wisdom" of the Confucian school as "lice." He was of the view that "nothing is more urgent than the removal of the scoundrels in the implementation of the law, and nothing is more effective than severe punishment in the removal of the scoundrels." ("K'ai Se" in Records of Lord Shang) For the sake consolidating the dictatorship of the newly emerging landlord class, he put forward the reformist line with punishment and reward, farming and war as its most important content. On the one hand, he called for the use of severe punishment to deal blows to the restoration forces of the slave owners. On the other hand, he called for the use of severe punishment to deal blows to the restoration forces of the slave owners. On the other hand, he called for the encouragement of farming and war with agriculture as the foundation to invigorate the political, economic and military strength of the newly emerging landlord class.

The Spring and Autumn Annals of the House of Lü took the opposite stand of this political line of the Legalist school formulated by Shang Yang and vigorously opposed the dictatorship of the newly emerging landlord class.

The Spring and Autumn Annals of the House of Lü attacked the Legalist "rule of law" and slandered that "severe punishments and liberal rewards denote government in an age of decline." ("Shang Te") It described "punishment and reward" as the root cause of all disasters and disturbances, and cried: "The frequent use of rewards and punishments today will make the people recalcitrant in their contention for gains. This will lead to the decline of virtue, and pursuit for gains and the development of disturbances in future generations." ("Chang Li") At the same time, the Spring and Autumn Annals of the House of Lü also vociferously publicized: "Nothing is better than the practice of virtue and justice for the empire and the state. The practice of virtue and justice will make the people diligent without rewards and curb wickedness without punishments." ("Shang Te") The preaching of this set of "virtue" and "justice" was entirely bought from Confucius. Hadn't Confucius said that "the people should be led by virtue and uniformity sought to be given them by the rules of propriety"? His advocacy of "virtue" was for upholding "propriety." And his so-called "justice" was in conformity with "propriety." In one word, the publicity of "virtue" and "justice" was for "restoring propriety" or the restoration of the slavery system of Western Chou. For the sake of "restoring propriety," Confucius also called for "the rectification of names." The Spring and Autumn Annals of the House of Lü also took over this reactionary slogan and vociferously clamored for "the rectification of names." It said, "Nothing is more disturbing than the frequent use of punishments without rectifying their names and distinguishing their duties." It also said, "The obligation of government lies in the rectification of names." ("Shen Fen Chien") What was called "rectification of names" meant the need to oppose the new things emerging in the course of social reforms according to the propriety of the slavery system and to restore the old order of the rule of the slave-owner class.

For the sake of this reactionary objective, the Spring and Autumn Annals of the House of Lü also aimed at Shang Yang's statement that "nothing was more effective than severe punishment in the removal of the scoundrels" and gave tit for tat by stating that "the fundamental issue lies in the recruitment of men of virtue" ("Pen Wei") and that "it takes men of virtue to bring tranquility to the people, the state and the empire." ("Ch'iu Jen") What they called "men of virtue" referred to the followers of Confucius. The chapter "Ch'a Hsien" said: "Marquis Wen of Wei learned from Pu Tzu-hsia" and "he was able to bring order to his state and lead a leisurely life." Who was Pu Tzu-hsia? He was a loyal disciple of Confucius, that Pu Shang who was well known for his clamor that "death and life have their determined appointment; riches and honors depend upon Heaven," the chief culprit for sabotaging Li K'uei's political reforms. He analogized himself to Confucius, mustered the remnant forces of the slave-owning aristocracy in the Wei State, and vociferously publicized the reactionary trash of the Confucian school to oppose Li K'uei's political reforms. After he became the teacher of Marquis Wen of Wei, he manipulated political power in the Wei State from behind the scenes, and appointed Wei Ch'eng-tzu as Prime Minister in place of the well-known Legalist Li K'uei. After that, they frenziedly counter-attacked and settled accounts in the reverse to insure the failure of Li K'uei's political reforms. What the Spring and Autumn Annals of the House of Lü praised as the "recruitment of men of virtue" meant political power in the hands of reactionaries like Pu Shang. What it called "bringing order to his state and leading a leisurely life" meant turning the dictatorship of the newly emerging landlord class into the dictatorship of the slave-owner class.

For the sake of restoring the slavery system, the Spring and Autumn Annals of the House of Lü also opposed taking agriculture as the foundation, and gave tit for tat by calling for taking "filial piety" as the "foundation." He nonsensically said that "what is called foundation refers not to tilling, weeding and planting" and that "no fundamental to attend to is more prized than filial piety." ("Hsiao Hsing Chien") The Legalist school called for taking agriculture as the foundation in a desire to destroy the production relations of the slavery system, abolish the prerogatives of the slave-owning aristocracy, promote the free reclamation of land, encourage efforts in agricultural production, develop the feudal economy, invigorate the strength of the newly emerging landlord class and consolidate the political power of the newly emerging landlord class. But "filial piety," from its first appearance, was the cornerstone of the patriarchal slavery system. The social organization of the slavery system was set up according to the patriarchal system and was also upheld by the patriarchal relations. For the sake of upholding and restoring the slavery system, the Confucian school took "filial piety" as the highest moral standard. The Spring and Autumn Annals of the House of Lü opposed taking agriculture as the foundation and advocated taking filial piety as the foundation precisely for the purpose of invoking the ghost of the slavery system.

The "rule of propriety" or the "rule of law" is an important part of the struggle between the Confucianist line and the Legalist line. The Spring and Autumn Annals of the House of Lü opposed the "rule of law" and advocated the "rule of propriety." Under this deceitful pretext, it opposed revolutionary violence and vainly attempted to topple the dictatorship of the newly emerging landlord class and to restore the lost "paradise" to the slave owners. violence is always identified by its class nature and is always in the service of a specific political line. Revolutionary violence "is a tool used by a social movement to pave its own way and to destroy the rigid and moribund political form." (Engels' Anti-Dühring) The role of revolutionary violence brought into play in the course of Shang Yang's political reforms was an important guarantee for winning victory. Although the reactionary slave-owner class kept on talking about love, justice and virtue, it never gave up its counter-revolutionary violence toward the slaves and the newly emerging landlord class. The Spring and Autumn Annals of the House of Lü opposed revolutionary violence on the one hand, but on the other hand, it also advocated so-called "righteous troops." It cried: "The troops that slay the tyrant to deliver the people from their sufferings are truly righteous." ("Tang Ping") "Dethrone the one who is not fit to be king and install the one who implements the principles required of a king." ("Ch'ih Chün Chien") "Attack the tyrant and punish the unjust." ("Chen Luan") "Slay the one who is unfit to be king." ("Huai Ch'ung") This called for directing the spearhead of violence at the political power of the newly emerging landlord class and attacking by insinuation Ying Cheng who honored Legalism and opposed Confucianism. This young king of Ch'in who was about to ascend the throne was thus blackmailed and intimidated for the purpose of creating public opinion for staging a counter-revolutionary armed coup d'etat.

The Spring and Autumn Annals of the House of Lü stepped into the shoes of Confucius and Mencius in this regard. During the period of the Warring States, Mencius, the vanguard for the restoration of the slavery system, had clamored for the need "to subjugate people with virtue" and against "subjugating people with force." He vociferously publicized "benevolent government," and called on the newly emerging landlord class to give up revolutionary violence and its dictatorship over the slave-owner class on the decline, and to restore the slavery system. A loyal disciple of Confucius and Mencius like Lü Pu-wei, Lin Piao also honed his sword on the one hand for staging a counter-revolutionary armed coup d'etat. On the other hand, he also publicized and extolled "virtue," "love and justice," "loyalty and forbearance" and attacked the dictatorship of the proletariat in a vain attempt to set up the fascist dynasty of the Lin family. For the sake of achieving this objective, Lin Piao also "looked for men of virtue" like Lü Pu-wei. Ch'en Po-ta echoed him and extolled the sworn confederates of Lin Piao as the "ancient men of virtue." The criticism of the Spring and Autumn Annals of the House of Lü and the analysis of the content of the counter-revolutionary political line advocated by Lü Pu-wei are of help to our further comprehending how the overthrown classes wildly attack the new system and vigorously try to restore the old system. They are also of help to our further understanding and deeply criticizing the ultra-Right essence of Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

III

For the sake of consolidating and developing the dictatorship of the newly emerging landlord class, Shang Yang's political reforms abolished the title conferment system of the slavery system, universally implemented the system of prefectures and counties, and set up 31 counties in the Ch'in State. Each county was installed with a magistrate and deputy magistrate to administer government affairs and was turned into a local organization under the direct jurisdiction of the sovereign. Afterward, as the territory of the Ch'in State was expanded, additional prefectures and counties were set up in succession. This was an important reform in conformity with the trend of historical development. This reform not only stripped the slave-owning aristocracy of their hereditary prerogatives and placed political, economic and military powers in the hands of the Central Government, but also prepared conditions for the further unification of China. By the end of the period of the Warring States, the time for unification was ripe, and the historic mission set before the Ch'in State was to press on along this line, use a revolutionary war to end the secessionist wars of the feudal princes, and build a unified feudal state with centralist power.

But the Spring and Autumn Annals of the House of Lü vigorously tried to turn back the wheel of history. It opposed the system of prefectures and counties, opposed unification and vociferously advocated the title conferment system of the slavery system in all fields.

What the Spring and Autumn Annals of the House of Lü longed for was the era of the slavery system of Western Chou with feudal states scattered like the pieces on a chess-board under the Son of Heaven. It deplored very much the fall of those feudal states of the slave-owning aristocracy and opposed with every effort the unification of the whole country with revolutionary violence. It said in the chapter "Ai Lei": "There is no absolute need for a king to have powerful armed forces and well-drilled soldiers and to ransack the cities and slaughter the people of others." On the other hand, starting from the thought of "following the example of ancient kings," it sang the praises of the title conferment system of the slavery system. It cried that "the big is not as good as the small" which meant that unification was not as good as disunity and centralization of authority was not as good as the conferment of titles and exercise of regional sovereign powers. It publicized that "the conferment of more titles" was for "upholding prestige and power" which meant upholding the prestige of the Son of Heaven at top and his power of control as well as for "broadening love and justice" which meant that love and justice should be widely extended to the slave-owning aristocracy. Therefore, it called for restoration of the title conferment system saying: "As the past dynasties denote, the more feudal states a dynasty has set up, the longer its fortune and the greater its repute." ("Shun Shih") It was imperative to confer titles, and the more feudal states were set up, the better it would be. As they saw it, the more disunited a country was, the longer would a dynasty last and the more eminent would be its repute. The allegation that "the administration of the empire and states lies in the

conferment of titles" ("Shun Shih") meant that by carving up the land into states and retrograding to the slavery society, there would be peace in the empire. The chapter "Ch'ü Szu" also said: "By unselfishly conferring titles on men of virtue in the empire after slaying the tyrant, one could become king and the lord." This bared even more clearly the emblem of the slavery system tattooed on the bottom of Lü Pu-wei. The "tyrant" in his eyes was the representative of the newly emerging landlord class, and the "men of virtue" were the slave-owning aristocrats on the decline. He wanted to take away land from the newly emerging landlord class for distribution to the slave-owning aristocracy so as to establish his kingship and lordship.

Whether to advocate the title conferment system of the slavery system and go back to the slavery society or to persist in the feudal centralist system of prefectures and counties and further unifying China was the focal point of the struggle between the Confucianist line and the Legalist line at that time. The fences of the feudal states obstructed the development of society. Unification and the further liberation of productive forces were essential for further wiping out the remnants of the slavery system and resisting the harassments of the Hun slave owners. They reflected the demand of the time. The Spring and Autumn Annals of the House of Lü advocated the title conferment system of the slavery system for the purpose of the wholesale restoration of the slavery system. This was a counter-revolutionary line that resolutely stood for disunity and regression and was opposed to unification and progress.

Disunity is linked with restoration and regression. For the purpose of realizing his plot to "subdue one's self and return to propriety" and to restore capitalism, the renegade and traitor Lin Piao vigorously engineered disruptive activities in a vain attempt to disrupt the unification of our country and the solidarity of the people so that he could become the son-emperor of social-imperialism. Lin Piao and Lü Pu-wei lived in different eras and represented different classes, but the reactionary nature of their intrigues and plots for restoration and disunity is the same.

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The year following the release of the Spring and Autumn Annals of the House of Lü, Ying Cheng was enthroned as the King of Ch'in. An outstanding statesman of the newly emerging landlord class, Ying Cheng worshipped the Legalist school. He opposed the Confucian school and firmly adhered to the Legalist line. Lü Pu-wei lifted the rock only to drop it on his feet. The Spring and Autumn Annals of the House of Lü had bared his reactionary features. Just as a dog would leap over a wall in desperation, Lü Pu-wei instigated and supported the counter-revolutionary armed coup d'etat staged by Lao Ai. Ying Cheng, the King of Ch'in, suppressed this coup d'etat like the wind that swept away the clouds, thus dealing blows to the trend of thought that worshipped Confucianism and opposed Legalism and laying down the foundation for the unification of China.

Today, as we use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought as the weapon to criticize the Spring and Autumn Annals of the House of Lü and study the history of this stage of struggle between Confucianism and Legalism, we can clearly see that a new social system not only is born in the storm of class struggle but also is consolidated and developed in the storm of class struggle. The call for honoring Confucianism and opposing Legalism is an important means for staging counter-revolutionary restoration activities. The worship of Confucianism and opposition to Legalism represent the interests of the reactionary classes on the decline and are for creating reactionary public opinion for restoration, regression and disunity. In order to oppose regression, to forge ahead and to make revolution, it is imperative to use the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to penetrating criticize the trend of thought that worships Confucianism and opposes Legalism.

The effect of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism over more than 2,000 years has all along been felt up to the present and will still be felt in the future. "The end of the battle is still not in sight, and the old tune will be continuously plagiarized." Speaking in this sense, the Spring and Autumn Annals of the House of Lü is a most wonderful teaching material by negative example.

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CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO AND HIS MILITARY LINE

Learn Materialist Dialectics from Chairman Mao's Military Writings

- selection of notes on the study of "The Concept of Operations for the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign" by the service company of a certain unit at an outpost of the Yellow Sea

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 22, 1974)

Know One's Own Situation and That of the Enemy, and Make the Correct Decision

by

K'ung Te-lai (孔德来), a political instructor

In order to judge correctly and make the correct decision in war, it is necessary first to understand clearly the conditions of the enemy and our side. In ancient time, the military strategist Sun Wu had a well known principle called, "Knowing one's own situation and that of the enemy guarantees victory in every battle." Chairman Mao gave it a very high appraisal and said that it is "a scientific truth."

"The Concept of Operations for the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign" of Chairman Mao was laid down after making a careful investigation of the conditions on the side of the enemy as well as on our own side in order to truly know our own situation and that of the enemy. On the eve of the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign, our army had already come out on top politically and militarily. The total military strength had increased from the 1,200,000 men in June 1946 to more than 3,000,000 men. The liberated areas had been joined together, the army and the people were in high spirits and the longer they battled the stronger they grew. On the other hand, under the heavy blows dealt by our army, the US-Chiang reactionary troops had dwindled from the 4,300,000 men in July 1948 to less than 2,900,000, were in the predicament of being attacked everywhere, and were rapidly crumbling. At that time, more than 600,000 of the enemy forces pulled back like a tortoise to the line stretching along T'angshan, T'angku, Tientsin, Peiping and Changchiak'ou. They occupied the major communication lines and ports, and were ready to flee rapidly when their positions became untenable. Chairman Mao correctly pointed out that the enemy in North China was like a bird startled by the mere twang of a bow-string. This was a scientific conclusion arrived at after careful investigation and analysis, and it grasped the fundamental characteristics of the enemy at that time. Based on this point, Chairman Mao laid down a whole series of correct concepts of operations such as "encircling without attacking" and "cutting off without encircling" and attacking the two sides first before taking the middle, thus scoring a great victory in the Peiping-Shenyang Campaign.

Lin Piao invariably assessed the situation idealistically. In the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign, he did not know his own situation. He failed to see that our army had already changed from the unfavorable position to a favorable position and under-rated the strength of the people. He also did not know the situation of the enemy. He failed to see that the enemy had already changed from the favorable position to an unfavorable position and over-rated the strength of the enemy. He nonsensically said that "the fighters of the Northeast dread going too far away from home" and that "it is very difficult to move the main force of the Northeast Field Army to the south of the Great Wall ahead of time." He time and again delayed the timetable for advancing to the south of the Great Wall.

The fundamental law of materialist dialectics tells us that things are invariably marked by the unity of opposites. To understand a thing, it is necessary to understand the conditions of the opposing sides. War is the highest form of mutual struggle between nations, states, classes and political groups. In order to understand war, direct war and win victory in war, it is necessary to understand the two sides taking part in the war--our own side as well as the enemy side. Without knowing our own situation and that of the enemy, a victory naturally cannot be won in battle. Ability to understand the enemy but inability to understand ourselves or ability to understand ourselves and inability to understand the enemy also could not lead to victory in battle. In order to make the correct decision in operation and steer the fighting to the shore of victory, we must know our own situation and that of the enemy.

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Attack the Key Military Point of the Enemy and You Will Have the Initiative on the Whole Chessboard

by

Li Ching-ch'üan (李景权), a fighter

Chairman Mao points out: "In studying any complex process in which there are two or more contradictions we must devote every effort to finding its principal contradiction. Once this contradiction is grasped, all problems can be readily resolved." In war, the contradictions are complex and always changing. Only by correctly grasping the principal contradiction could we enable the war to develop in a direction favorable to ourselves but not the enemy and quickly defeat the enemy.

"The Concept of Operations for the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign" sparkles all over with the brilliant thinking of grasping the principal contradiction. Before the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign, the enemy had more than 600,000 men on the North China battlefield, and the forces we could muster on the Peiping-Tientsin front numbered only over 200,000 men. It

was impossible to accomplish the task of annihilating on the spot the enemy forces in North China. At that time, the principal contradiction was to bring about a change in the balance of military forces. For the sake of solving this principal contradiction, Chairman Mao wisely decided to send the Northeast Field Army quickly to the south of the Great Wall. After the Northeast Field Army came to the south of the Great Wall, it formed a strategic encirclement of the enemy forces at Peiping and Tientsin together with the North China Field Army. The principal contradiction at that time was to prevent the enemy from escaping to the south or fleeing westward, especially escaping to the south. T'angku was the main port through which the enemy forces in North China could escape by sea. Hsinpaoan was situated on the road which the enemy had to take in his flight to the west. With our army occupying T'angku and Hsinpaoan, the escape routes of the enemy would be cut. Consequently, Chairman Mao wisely pointed out: "If these two points, T'angku (the most important) and Hsinpaoan, are captured, you will have the initiative on the whole chessboard." Firmly implementing this policy of operation of Chairman Mao, the broad masses of commanders and fighters of our army brought the enemy troops to the hopeless predicament of having no strength to fight, no means to withdraw and no way to escape. Consequently, our army was able to close the trap and swallowed them up one by one.

Lin Piao, who styled himself a "military genius" stubbornly took the Right opportunist stand. At first he opposed time and again Chairman Mao's instruction that our Northeast army should quickly advance to the south of the Great Wall. After coming to the south of the Great Wall, he again opposed Chairman Mao's correct policy of operation for attacking and capturing T'angku and Hsinpaoan first. Before the dispositions for the whole campaign were completed, he impatiently wanted to attack Nank'ou first, and actually wanted to turn the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign into a battle for routing the enemy. These facts proved that Lin Piao was basically not a so-called "military genius" but a careerist as stupid as a pig with no head whatsoever for strategy. The victory of the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign was a victory for Chairman Mao's military line and a victory of the brilliant philosophical thinking of Chairman Mao in grasping the principal contradiction.

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Retain Full Composure in Command with the Whole Situation at Heart

by

Hsü Ping-ch'eng (徐炳成), a squad leader

Chairman Mao points out: "Wherever there is war, there is a war situation as a whole." "What is most important for the person in over-all command is to concentrate on attending to the war situation as a whole." The whole and the part are the two aspects of a unity. The whole is made up of parts and the parts are also interlinked to serve the whole. In war,

the interests of the whole and the interests of the part, basically speaking, are identical. However, under certain conditions, there are also contradictions. At any time, the whole always stands above and is in command of the part. Only through subordination to the whole could the interests of the part be fundamentally insured. Only by taking into consideration the war situation as a whole, and drawing up a plan of operation, selecting battle strategy and making dispositions in accordance with the war situation as a whole, could each operation pursue what is advantageous to the whole situation and shun what is disadvantageous to the whole situation, and could the war be victorious.

Chairman Mao first adopted the principle of "encircling without attacking" and "cutting off without encircling" in the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign. This principle was formulated on the basis of devoting attention to taking care of the situation as a whole. Chairman Mao made a concrete analysis of the situation in the various theaters of war at that time, and proceeding from the strategic situation as a whole and taking into consideration the relations between various sectors in the course of the entire war, he ordered that our army, after destroying the Huang Wei's army, spare the remainder of Tu Yü-ming's armies under Ch'iu Ch'ing-ch'üan, Li Mi and Sun Yüan-liang and for two weeks make no dispositions for their final annihilation. He also decided that in the two weeks after the opening of the campaign, our army should "encircle without attacking" the enemy forces at Changchiak'ou and Hsinpaoan and "cut off without encircling" the enemy forces at Peiping, Tientsin and T'ungchou. In this way, the panic-stricken enemy forces could be held back, and it would be difficult for them to make up their minds whether to escape south by sea or to flee westward to Suiyüan. The objective of "beating the wolf trapped in the bag" could thus be achieved. At that time, viewed from the part, our army had encircled Hsinpaoan, Changchiak'ou and the remnant of the enemy forces in the Hai Huai theater of war with an absolutely superior force and could completely wipe them out at one stroke. But this would compel the enemy forces at Peiping and Tientsin to quickly make up their mind to bolt by sea, and as a result, a big opportunity could be lost because of a trifle consideration, and the objective of completely annihilating on the spot the enemy forces in the North China theater of war could not be achieved.

A fundamental principle of our Party is that the part must submit to the whole. The interests of the situation of the whole revolutionary war embody the fundamental interests of the broad masses of the people. When called for by the war situation as a whole, we should decisively abandon the interests of the part and defer to the whole. The bourgeois careerist Lin Piao completely ignored the interests of the whole, and this was determined by his bourgeois world outlook. When criticizing his criminal acts in sabotaging the revolutionary war, we must also criticize his bourgeois world outlook, and hence firmly establish the concept of the whole, and under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, unite as one and keep on winning new victories.

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Be Mobile and Flexible, Manipulate the Enemy

by

Chang Wen-hui (张文会), deputy squad leader

In war, for the sake of creating conditions for annihilating the enemy, it is necessary for both sides engaged in battle to use all sorts of false appearances to give the other side wrong impressions so as to delude or manipulate him into biting the bait. What is called "trickery is no vice in military operations" is a theory of this nature. Making noises in the east while striking in the west is one of the methods for creating a false appearance to cover up the real image.

After the launching of the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign, Chairman Mao made skillful dispositions of military forces and used the method of making noises in the east while striking in the west to give the enemy wrong impressions. For example, he ordered the Northeast Field Army to march by night and rest by day, to advance rapidly to the south of the Great Wall and to avoid traveling by way of Shanhaikuan. At the same time, taking advantage of the state of mind of the enemy in North China who figured that our main forces in the Northeast would not advance immediately to the south of the Great Wall, he adopted some measures which made the enemy think that our main forces were still in Shenyang. After our troops came to the south of the Great Wall, he first sent part of them to the area east of Peiping and south of T'ung hsien to cut off the ties between Peiping and Tientsin, and to complete the encirclement of Peiping together with the units which had already advanced to the northwestern side of Peiping. "But our real aim is not to encircle Peiping first but rather to encircle Tientsin, T'angku, Lut'ai and T'angshan first," so as to cut off the enemy's route of escape by sea. Our army deployed two columns in the area with Wuch'ing as the center, and sent five columns to make thrusts between Tientsin, T'angku, Maot'ai, T'angshan and Kuyeh to cut the ties of the enemy. After completing these dispositions, they began to rest for regrouping and wait for an opportunity to annihilate the enemy. This was tantamount to tying up the enemy forces with ropes so that they could not leap over a wall like a dog in desperation. This is a typical example of how Chairman Mao made use of the method of making noises in the east while striking in the west to manipulate the enemy.

Proceeding from idealist and metaphysical viewpoint, Lin Piao was unable to correctly analyze and assess the situation. Opposing Chairman Mao's important instruction ordering him to proceed secretly to the south of the Great Wall, he ordered the rear guard of the units to travel by way of Shanhaikuan, thereby exposing the intention of our enemy to the enemy. Chairman Mao's brilliant and wise command and correct dispositions overcame Lin Piao's sabotage, and in the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign and the whole of the Liberation War, and enabled us to drag about at will the reactionary army of the Kuomintang, which was like a wild bull, and finally burn it to death in the conflagration of the people's war.

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Strive To Seize the Initiative As Mobility Is the Most Important Thing in Fighting a War

by

Chu Lien-ch'ing (朱连清), a fighter

Both Marx and Engels had said: "Time means victory in war." This is a proverb of lasting value. The ancient military strategists of China also emphasized that "mobility is the most important thing in fighting a war." This is because when two armies are engaged in battle, the one who seizes the initiative will have freedom in military action and will have the precondition for victory. Conversely, whoever loses the initiative will lose freedom of action and will be defeated or destroyed. Superiority in combat strength is the objective foundation of the initiative, and the race for time, the struggle for speed and the grasping of tactical opportunity in time under certain condition are important factors in gaining the initiative.

In the course of guiding the revolutionary war in China, Chairman Mao always attached great importance to seizing tactical advantages and the initiative. Before the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign was over, Chairman Mao ordered the advance units of the Northeast Field Army to push rapidly to the vicinity of Peiping. The moment the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign was over, he again order our main forces in the Northeast to put forward their time-table for advancing to the south of the Great Wall, so as to cut off swiftly the links of the enemy forces at Peiping and Tientsin, surprise them by encircling Tientsin, T'angku, and T'angshan and cut off their retreat by the sea, thus enabling our army to firmly seize the initiative in this campaign and making the enemy in North China sink into the passive position of coming in for a sound beating.

No fear of hardship and fatigue, continuous fighting and appearing with miraculous dispatch on the battlefront are the fine traditions of our army. Chairman Mao in "The Concept of Operation for the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign" pointed out: "You should inspire your troops in the next two weeks to ignore fatigue, to have no fear of depletion of numbers and have no fear of cold and hunger; after these dispositions have been made, they can rest and consolidate and take their time in attacking." After the conclusion of the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign, the reason that the Northeast Field Army was able to appear quickly in the North China theater of war was that the broad masses of our commanders and fighters firmly implemented Chairman Mao's instructions, carried forward the glorious tradition of hard struggle, moved with miraculous speed and great courage, and feared neither fatigue nor sacrifice. This is the characteristic of the people's army, and it is something beyond the armed forces of the reactionary exploiting classes.

In the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign, Lin Piao resisted Chairman Mao's instruction calling on the Northeast Field Army to quickly advance to the south of the Great Wall. He nonsensically said that "the fighters

of the Northeast dread going too far away from home" and fabricated all sorts of lies to justify his resistance to Chairman Mao's instruction. This was a manifestation of his Right-opportunism in military affairs and was alien to the military principles drawn up by Chairman Mao for our army. If the war had been fought according to Lin Piao's ideas, our army could neither seize the initiative in the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign, nor annihilate on the spot the enemy forces in North China, and the result would be just as Lenin had pointed out: "Hindering military operations or scaring out of one's wits is tantamount to the loss of everything."

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Militia of the Yingk'ou Bureau of Port Work Conscientiously Study Chairman Mao's "The Concept of Operations for the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign" and Other Military Writings, Criticize Lin Piao's Criminal Act in Refusing To Send Troops To Take Control of Yingk'ou

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 12, 1974)

(NCNA Shenyang, September 11, 1974) The broad masses of militiamen of the Yingk'ou Bureau of Port Work in Liaoning Province have conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's "The Concept of Operations for the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign" and other military writings, and exposed and criticized Lin Piao's criminal act in refusing to implement Chairman Mao's brilliant decision on rapidly dispatching troops to take control of Yingk'ou so as to seal off the route of retreat for the enemy forces in the Northeast during the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign.

Under the excellent situation of the victorious development of the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign marked by the capture of Chinchou by the Northeast Field Army, Chairman Mao sent Lin Piao a number of urgent telegrams ordering him to use sufficient military strength to prevent the escape of the enemy forces to the south, and to rapidly take control of Yingk'ou. However, Lin Piao refused to carry out Chairman Mao's directive, thus enabling an army headquarters, a division headquarters and three regiments of the enemy to escape by sea from Yingk'ou. The militiamen of the Yingk'ou Bureau of Port Work are especially resentful of this criminal act committed by Lin Piao at Yingk'ou. T'ien Hu, political commissioner of the militia corps and secretary to the Party committee of the Bureau, was the political officer of a company unit of a certain unit during the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign. After our army emerged as the victor at the end of the Battle of Liaohsi, he marched eastward with his unit straight for the city of Shenyang, and personally witnessed the plight of the defeated enemy forces in the Northeast that were crumbling like a mountain. At a criticism meeting, T'ien Hu recalled what he experienced at that stage and said: At that time, the enemy forces had completely lost their power of resistance and were in utter confusion. Chairman Mao foresaw the possibility of the enemy forces using Yingk'ou as their route of escape to the south of the Great Wall, and he sent Lin Piao a number of urgent telegrams instructing him to rapidly take control of Yingk'ou to prevent the escape of the enemies to the south. However, Lin Piao took the Right opportunist stand and refused to carry out Chairman Mao's instructions. He did not dispatch troops to seal off Yingk'ou, and as a result a portion of the enemies fled in panic to the south were able to escape by sea from Yingk'ou without encountering any interception. This incident effectively shows that Lin Piao was the culprit of history who let the enemies escape from Yingk'ou.

The veteran workers and militiamen of the Bureau of Port Work, Wang Yün-li and Chang Hsi who witnessed the escape of the Chiang troops from Yingk'ou, said that it really was beyond words to describe the plight of the Kuomintang reactionaries when they escaped from Yingk'ou. No sooner the officers embarked the warship, they ordered the ship to take off without

waiting for the soldiers. Some soldiers were pushed into water no sooner than they had squeezed aboard. Those who could not embark and were unable to escape hid themselves among the bushes, and arms and ammunition were scattered everywhere. At that time, had there been a unit of our army to intercept them, over 10,000 enemies could not have escaped the doom of total annihilation. By resisting Chairman Mao's directive, Lin Piao threw open the gate for the enemies to escape. What Lin Piao did was in conformity with the need of the Kuomintang reactionaries who vainly attempted to prolong their feeble existence. Is it not very clear which class did Lin Piao stand for and the interests of which class did he represent?

In the course of making criticism, the militiamen of the Yingk'ou Bureau of Port Work recalled the disasters brought to the people of Yingk'ou by the remnant troops of the Kuomintang reactionaries when they escaped through Yingk'ou, and were hardly able to suppress their rage over Lin Piao's criminal acts.

Communist Party member and militiaman Chao You-sheng said: The Kuomintang reactionaries had only occupied Yingk'ou for a few days, but the crimes they committed could not be all told in several days and nights. Those bandits practiced rape, burning, killing and looting, and nothing was too wicked for them. Wherever they went, they drafted young men to build defense works for them. The port of Yingk'ou at that time was a sight of desolation and the whole city was so trampled that it could not be recognized. All this was the serious evil fruit brought by Lin Piao who carried out the Right opportunist line. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we certainly must deeply and thoroughly criticize the ultra-Right essence of Lin Piao's revisionist line, thoroughly wipe out its pernicious influence and constantly push forward the revolution under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

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OVERSEAS CHINESE

Chinese Embassies Hold National Day Receptions for Overseas Chinese

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1974)

a number of chinese embassies have held receptions for representatives of chinese residents on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the receptions were given by kuo ying, ambassador to laos; yeh cheng-chang, ambassador to burma; tsao chih, ambassador to nepal; tien chih-tung, ambassador to madagascar; yao kuang, ambassador to mexico; chiao jo-yu, ambassador to peru; tseng tao, ambassador to france; hao teh-ching, ambassador to netherlands; peng kuang-wei, ambassador to the german democratic republic; liu shu-ching, ambassador to poland; lu tzu-po, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in mongolia; and chinese embassies in belgium and the soviet union.

chiao kuan-hua, head of the chinese delegation to the 29th u.n. general assembly, also gave a reception on october 3 in honour of representatives of chinese residents and compatriots of taiwan province, and working personnel of chinese nationality at the u.n. headquarters.

at the receptions, the patriotic chinese residents elatedly talked about the excellent situation at home and abroad and their great motherland's glorious achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction in the past 25 years. they repeatedly toasted to the health and long life of the great leader chairman mao and to the continued advance and greater victory of the chinese people on the road of socialism under the wise leadership of the chinese communist party and chairman mao. they also expressed their determination to join in the struggle for the liberation of taiwan and the early unification of the motherland.

CHANGES IN RURAL CHINA

North China Village Undergoes Profound Changes in Cultural Revolution

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Oct. 7, 1974)

a production brigade on the outskirts of tientsin epitomizes changes in rural china in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius.

the hsiaochinchuang production brigade, comprising only 101 families, used to lag behind nearby brigades. since the cultural revolution started, it has more than doubled its grain output. the per hectare of summer wheat this year exceeded the three-ton target set in the national programme for agricultural development. the brigade had for years relied on the state for grain supply. this summer alone, it topped the state grain purchase quota for the whole year by 20 tons.

cadres of the brigade pointed out that, of all the changes, the basic one was the rise in the people's socialist consciousness, an iron wall against capitalism and revisionism.

in august 1971, an evening political school was set up in the village. more than 250 people now attend the classes three times a week to study political theory, general knowledge and agricultural science and technology.

fifty-three-year-old poor peasant wei wen-chung has never missed a class since the school began. he said: "old or young, you must study if you want to make revolution." once an illiterate, he now reads books and newspapers, writes poems and gives political reports at schools. since the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius began. he has written a long poem and more than a dozen articles to refute their fallacies. the "people's daily" recently carried one of his poems criticizing lin piao for toeing confucius' line of "restraining oneself and returning to the rites". it was warmly praised by the readers.

the evening school helped many peasants like wei wen-chung to raise their theoretical level. the party branch of the production brigade organized a number of them into a theoretical coaching group among poor and lower-middle peasants. the group, now comprising 58 people, helps commune members in the study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao and in revolutionary mass criticism, seeing to it that socialism occupies the ideological and cultural arena in the countryside. decadent stories

and plays spreading feudal, bourgeois and revisionist ideas, circulated in the village before the cultural revolution, were subjected to criticism.

with the theoretical workers taking the lead, the poor and lower-middle peasants applied marxist-leninist viewpoints to a study of the history of class struggle and the struggle between the confucianist and the legalist schools and gave talks for commune members in the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. one of the talks dealt with the theme: "the poor and lower-middle peasants can triumph over nature -- a conviction confirmed by our study of the struggle between the confucianist and the legalist schools." adhering to such basic theses as "the standpoint of practice is the primary" and "the masses are the real heroes," the speaker criticized the theories of "the mandate of heaven" and of "innate genius" preached by lin piao and confucius. this increased the masses' confidence in their ability to conquer nature. stories and songs were popularized among the people to tell them about the history of the working people's struggle against confucius and the struggle between the confucianist and the legalist schools.

over 100 villagers often write verse in their spare time. the production brigade sponsored six contests in verse-writing, to which over 600 poems were contributed by some 170 people. all poems pinpointed the reactionary programme of "restraining oneself and returning to the rites". the "people's daily" recently devoted a whole page to a selection from these poems and, in an editor's note, called on revolutionary literary and art workers to learn from the peasant poets.

the villagers often sing arias from the model revolutionary theatrical works to learn from the heroes depicted in them. the brigade's amateur theatrical troupe puts on programmes about exemplary people in the village and their good deeds and about current political struggle. sometimes both husband and wife or even the whole family may appear in a stage programme. thus the poor and lower-middle peasants have occupied the stage once dominated by the emperors and princes, generals and ministers, scholars and beauties, monsters and freaks.

the popularity of songs and poems in the village bespeaks the rich and lively intellectual life of the local people. more important, it shows that the poor and lower-middle peasants have taken over the theatre and literature and art in the countryside.

sports activities are also gaining popularity. the production brigade has its own basketball, volleyball and badminton teams which often play friendship matches

with neighbouring teams. over 150 men and women are. regular participants. some of the sports activities from part of the militia training programme. sports improved the health of the commune members and enlivened their cultural life.

children in the village turn in whatever they happen to pick up, even an ear of wheat or corn. when it starts to rain people rush out from home to protect the crops and all collective property. even 72-year-old wang ting-kuan did not want to stay at home and often collected manure for the collective.

a new socialist spirit of loving the collective and the state is being fostered in the village.

last autumn, this area was hit by three heavy rainfalls. when the commune members had only just drained their fields and applied fertilizer, they found the crops of the neighbour brigade being ruined by rain water. instantly they breached the dyke seperating the two brigades, diverted the water into their own fields and drained it off later. when cadres and commune members of the neighbour brigade came to thank them, they said: it was not enough if we gathered a good harvest. besides, don't we belong to one and the same commune?

old customs and habits are being done away with and new ones fostered in the village. nowadays there are no ostentatious weddings, and the bride's family no longer ask for gifts from the bridegroom's. the current practice is for the production team to sponsor a party to welcome a bride from another village or send off a native girl getting married elsewhere. household chores are shared by husband and wife alike. memorial meetings are held for the dead and cremation is encouraged.

DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS IN SZECHWAN

Mountainous Southwest China Province Expands Land, River and Air Communications

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Oct. 7, 1974)

for centuries china's mountainous szechwan province was known as an "inaccessible land" because of its poor roads. today, this most populous province with rich resources is closely linked with the rest of the country by a network of busy land, water and air routes.

since the founding of new china 25 years ago, the state has made great efforts to improve traffic conditions in the area. it has built the chengtu-chungking railway and several other railways linking szechwan with the neighbouring provinces of shensi, kweichow and yunnan. the total length of highways has increased 12 times since 1949. waterways have been dredged, broadened and straightened to facilitate navigation. more than 20 regular air routes have been added.

a leading member of the provincial communications department said: "the development of communications in szechwan has not only promoted socialist revolution and construction in the province, but has also greatly strengthened the link between the southwest border areas and the rest of the country." the province's total industrial output in 1973 was more than 21 times the figure at the time of liberation, and agricultural production had made marked progress.

szechwan's progress in communications is part of the national effort to change the backward situation left over by the old society. under the national economic plan, the state allocates every year large investments and manpower to develop communications, particularly in the vast, landlocked northwest and southwest china and in border areas and areas inhabited by national minorities. this has changed the irrational distribution of transport facilities left over by old china.

located in a basin, szechwan province is ringed by high mountains. an ancient poet described the difficult terrain there by saying that a trip to the area was "harder than to scale the sky". the vast province had no railway in pre-liberation days and most of its counties had no motor roads. the yangtze river, szechwan's principal link with other provinces, had many shoals and the channel was narrow in that part of the country.

the achievements in transport today are due to the

mass effort made by the local people under the leadership of the party and government in accordance with the principle of self-reliance.

the chengtu-chungking railway stretching 500 kilometres over the heartland of the province was completed and opened to traffic in two years. construction started in june 1950, shortly after the founding of new china, with 100,000 armymen and civilians taking part. before liberation, the reactionary government had fleeced the people of a large sum of money in the name of building the railway but never did make a start.

the railway builders later completed the first railway to szechwan from other parts of china, the paochi-chengtu line, in three years. it passes numerous towering peaks and tunnels through mountains on the szechwan-shensi plateau.

the 1,085-kilometre-long chengtu-kunming railway was built during the great proletarian cultural revolution. the line passes through high mountains and over steep gorges and crosses turbulent rivers and localities of complicated geological conditions. one third of the line is in an earthquake zone where shocks of a magnitude of more than seven have been recorded. formerly the zone was written off as a "forbidden region" for railway construction by foreign experts.

inspired by the party's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", heroic commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army railway corps, railway builders, technical personnel as well as people of yi, chuang, miao, pai and tai nationalities overcame all hardships to complete the unprecedented project. they built 427 tunnels and 653 bridges, totalling more than 400 kilometres in length. they also conquered problems arising from mud-flows, landslides and cave-ins. dozens of stations were built in tunnels or on railway bridges.

"all szechwan's railways have been built by china through self-reliance," the leading member of the provincial communications department said. "we also rely on our own effort to modernize railway traffic step by step. more and more chinese-designed and manufactured electric and diesel locomotives are running on the railways in our province."

in road construction, the policy is one of "walking on two legs". roads were built either with state investment or by local efforts under unified planning. through the joint efforts of full-time road builders

and rural commune members, more roads were completed during the cultural revolution than before. highways now total 55,000 kilometres, reaching many small towns, villages and remote mountain areas. none of the 11 counties in the greater and lesser liangshan mountains inhabited by the yi people had any motor road before liberation. today, they are covered by a cobweb of highways.

formerly the roads were often cut short by rivers as there was no road bridge. after liberation, the workers and local people built a large number of arched stone bridges by combining traditional technique and modern construction methods. more than 2,000 such bridges have been put up since the start of the cultural revolution. the stones were quarried locally and the costs of building were low.

szechwan province is in the upper reaches of the yangtze river. the 1,000-kilometre stretch of the river in the province has been harnessed after liberation. by blasting submerged rocks and dredging, the yangtze river in szechwan, including the dangerous yangtze gorges, is now navigable day and night. new docks have been added along the river and old ones renovated.

similar improvements have been made on the chialing, minchiang, tochiang and chienchiang rivers.

DESERT CONTROL

Desert Control in Inner Mongolia

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Oct. 7, 1974)

in china's inner mongolian autonomous region, about 666,600 hectares of desert has been transformed into farmland, pastures and forestry plantations. the deserts used to swallow up farms and villages for thousands of years in old china.

deserts in china are distributed mainly in the north and northwest, extending from the eastern part of inner mongolia through ningsia and kansu to the western part of sinkiang. today many of the deserts are fringed with shelter belts ranging from several hundred to nearly a thousand kilometres in length. large tracts of sand waste have been turned into oases. this is the result of the hard work done by the people of different nationalities in a quarter of a century since the birth of new china.

on a recent tour of 1,500 kilometres across the maowusu desert and the kubuchi desert in the inner mongolian autonomous region, our correspondents saw people build dams and reservoirs and level huge sand dunes with the aid of wind or water power. they also lead in silt-laden water to transform sand waste. orchards, tree nurseries and forestry plantations have gone up, covering hundreds or thousands of hectares. pines, cedars, poplars and willows now grow luxuriantly while apple trees and grapevines already bear fruit. cattle and sheep graze in rich pastures. rice, maize and sorghum thrive in fields crisscrossed by irrigation ditches. in the reservoirs swim shoals of fish that are raised by people.

the two deserts are mostly located in ikh chao league in western inner mongolia. around 232,000 hectares of shifting sands have been put under control, 200,000 hectares being afforested. seventy per cent of the farmland is now sheltered by treebelts. pastures complete with forage crops, water supply and shelterbelts cover 113,300 hectares. the area boasts of more than 2,000 small and medium-sized reservoirs and over 24,000 wells, including pump wells.

referring to the battle to conquer the deserts, a leading cadre of the league said: "in pre-liberation days, the poor herdsmen and peasants were cruelly exploited by the herdowners and local tyrants. they could hardly make both ends meet, let alone change the desert. people did try their hand at the task soon after liberation, but they could not cope with the sandstorms through their sporadic efforts."

"the real battle started after the rise of people's communes," he continued. "the communes pooled the resources of separate communities and mapped out unified plans. in spring and autumn every year, each commune concentrated its manpower, transport facilities and money to plant trees and grass in a certain area. to get enough saplings, special teams are put in charge of nurseries. the communes can afford to sink wells, dig ditches and build reservoirs to solve the problem of water supply."

the wushenchao commune used to be a sand-stricken area known throughout the banner. when set up late in 1958, it had only 2,000 people against 80,000 hectares of shifting sand dunes. in 1959, under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, the commune studied the distribution of the sand dunes and worked out a long-range plan to change them. then seven hundred commune members brought in young sand wormwoods and sand willows from far away and planted them on the eight most harmful sand dunes. two hundred hectares of sand waste turned green in one year. the commune has since organized over one thousand people to plant trees

and grass on shifting sand dunes every year. about 13,300 hectares of shifting sand dunes have been changed into farms or woods.

as the collective economy grew, production brigades and teams of the commune bought trucks, tractors, well-sinking machines, bulldozers and other machines and over one hundred rubber-tyred carts to facilitate desert control. the commune's sheep and cattle are nearly double that for 1958. animal products supplied by the commune to the state are valued at 400,000 yuan a year as against less than one hundred thousand yuan in the commune's early days.

the local people show great enthusiasm in desert control. even old folk offer help. in ezen horo banner on the northern fringe of the maowusu desert, about ten thousand people have turned out to plant trees every spring and autumn during the cultural revolution. the banner's afforested area has been expanded from 100 to more than 40,100 hectares since liberation. about 8,600 hectares of farmland are protected by shelterbelts.

nowadays many herdsmen go pasturing with two bags, one holding their food and the other grass seed. they sow the seed after rain and in a few days the ground would be covered with lush grass. some herdsmen grow trees and shrubs in their spare time. samuta, an old mongolian herdsman, moved his home into the desert in 1962. there he and his wife have planted trees for the collective every year, and 5,000 of the trees have grown up. the old man said, "the commune's collective economy grows and our life improves all the time. we should do everything we can to change the desert and must not leave the job to our children."

at the chantanchao desert control station in talde banner in the central part of the kubuchi desert, ahna, a young man of mongolian nationality, showed visitors round a tree nursery. there people saw a big sand dam in the hanchuan river. near the dam, sandy land had been partly covered with silt, and saplings of different kinds were growing on the flattened sections. three years ago, the station decided to set up a nursery by removing sand dunes. to this end, ahna consulted many commune members and together they discovered some of the laws governing the movements of sandstorms. according to a suggestion from the masses, ahna and his comrades put up willow fences where wind-borne sand and earth finally heaped up into a dam. when the river rose under heavy rain, the flood water was forced inside the dam to flatten the sand dunes and deposit silt. in this way, four people of the station moved 120,000 cubic metres of sand and earth and built sand dams totalling 35,000 metres in length.

since liberation, the state has allocated large sums and material supplies for desert control every year and has sent in great numbers of experts and technicians. technical schools and universities have been set up in the inner mongolian autonomous region to train scientific and technical personnel in this field. desert control stations, forestry plantations and nurseries popularize their experience according to the varying local conditions. well-sinking teams and hydrological survey teams tap underground water resources in the desert.

MINORITY NATIONALITIES

Minority Nationality Teachers Trained in Southwest China

(NCNA-English Kunming, Oct. 7, 1974)

nearly eight out of ten primary and middle school teachers in an autonomous chou in southwest china are of minority nationalities. they are active in developing education in the locality.

since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, great attention has been paid to training teachers of various minority nationalities in the nuchiang lisu autonomous chou, yunnan province. the number of minority nationality teachers there has increased fourfold.

the autonomous chou consists of four counties inhabited by the people of lisu, nu, tulung, tibetan, yi, nahsi, pai, han and four other nationalities. before liberation the local labouring people were subjected to ruthless exploitation and oppression by kuomintang reactionaries. they used to lead a miserable life, living in caves and using hides for clothing. only a few children of the local chieftains knew how to read and write. the working people had no opportunity to go to school and were illiterate from generation to generation. they kept records by tying knots and carving signs on wood and used pebbles and maize seeds to keep accounts.

after liberation the communist party and chairman mao sent in large numbers of teachers from other parts of the country. schools were set up in villages where people of various nationalities live together. now the autonomous chou has 1,138 primary and middle schools.

the rapid development of educational work requires more teachers, and especially teachers of minority nationalities. the party organizations at various levels have selected educated youth from among the local minority people, who are sound in ideology and love educational work, and sent them to schools or institutions of higher learning inside and outside yunnan province to receive further training. in 1972 the autonomous chou set up a teachers' school for training minority nationality teachers.

the tulungchiang people's commune is located in a ravine amidst remote snow-covered mountains with a population of more than 2,000 of the tulung nationality. there was no school before liberation. there are now 17 schools and a junior middle class. more than one half of the teachers are of the tulung nationality.

SURGERY

PLA Team Rejoins Child's Severed Arms

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Oct. 6, 1974)

surgeons of a hospital of tsinan units of the chinese people's liberation army have rejoined both arms of a shantung province peasants' daughter, and she is now able to feed herself and pick things up.

tsao chun-ling, then three years and eight months old, was playing in the mill of her production brigade one afternoon in february 1973 when both her arms were severed by a machine one-third above the elbow.

after emergency treatment by the brigade's barefoot doctors and the county "people's hospital", the unconscious child was rushed to the army hospital. examination showed that blood vessels and nerves of the severed arms were drawn out, some as much as 11 to 12 centimetres.

the surgeons had to take urgent decisions on whether they could rejoin either or both arms. the child was tiny, frail and in a state of shock.

guided by chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line on health work, the medical staff took into account the fact that this was a child of a poor peasant. they decided to do their utmost, and a team was set up under wang cheng-chi, head of the surgical department, and yang wei-hsueh, the attending surgeon. both arms were rejoined at the same time.

many difficulties had to be dealt with in the operation that lasted more than five hours. the biggest artery was only the thickness of a match stick. dr. wang cheng-chi joined the blood vessels with thread finer than a hair.

after all the vessels of both arms had been rejoined, circulation resumed and the arms were restored to their normal colour. but ten hours later, the left arm once again became swollen after the medical workers had twice taken measures to reduce the swelling. incisions were made for decompression, but to no avail. compresses of hydrogen peroxide did not help either. the surgeons judged that there were clots, and so they opened and again closed the veins. this preserved the left arm. at a later stage, skin grafts were applied on the wounds of both arms.

however, recovery of function called for repair of the nerves. the medical team worked out four procedures which they took to six hospitals in peking and shanghai for consultation. they obtained satisfactory results from the two operations they undertook to repair the nerves.

the medical workers then used physiotherapy and worked out exercises to help the child recover the functioning of her arms. successful growth of muscles and nerves promoted rapid recovery.

HEALTH RESORTS

Lushan Mountain--Health Resort for Chinese Laboring People

(NCNA-English Nanchang, Oct. 6, 1974)

scenic lushan mountain has become a health resort for the chinese labouring people. located to the north of the yangtze river in east china's kiangsi province, lushan is known for its congenial climate in summer.

a veteran mason of the lushan building company, yu chen-fang, stayed in a workers' rest home on lushan mountain this summer. before liberation, he sweated to build villas for bureaucrats, landlords and capitalists.

yu chen-fang and his family lived in a wet cellar in the old days. the rest home where he stayed this summer was one on which he had worked before liberation.

the old worker said, "beautiful lushan mountain has been returned to us labouring people. we owe all this to chairman mao's leadership."

the state has made considerable appropriations since 1951 to expand the facilities of this mountain which rises 1,500 metres above sea level. there are four sanatoria and six rest homes located between the east and west valleys of kuling peak. there are streams, shady groves and hot springs. the sanatoria and rest homes are staffed by over 400 medical workers and have 1,000 beds. from 1952 to last summer, 87,000 people, mostly workers and peasants, went to lushan to recuperate. their lodging and medical expenses were covered by the state.

convalescents like to climb to "the fairy cave", a scenic spot mentioned by chairman mao in one of his poems. sometimes they visit the lushan exhibition on class education which has pictures and exhibits showing the great changes in lushan and the life of the labouring people there before and after liberation.

five people's communes were set up in lushan in 1958. they provide the resort with fresh fruit, vegetables and meat, eggs, milk and fish.

in old china, bureaucrats, landlords and capitalists were carried in sedan-chairs up the steep and dangerous mountain slopes by porters who sweated under the heavy loads on dirt trails. more than 40 kilometres of road have been built up the mountain since liberation. some of the sedan-chair carriers are now cadres managing the resort.

a hydro-electric power station built after liberation provides the area with lighting.

the imperialists divided up the mountain into concessions before liberation. the imperialists and reactionary rulers built their villas there with money squeezed from the chinese labouring people. a chinese young mason once by chance crossed the boundary of a concession by 20 metres and was killed on the spot.

AUTO INDUSTRY

Peking's Auto Industry Speeds Ahead

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1974)

peking's auto industry increased its output value last year to six times the figure for 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution. the industry now produces trucks, sedans and jeeps.

peking had no motor vehicle industry except a few repair shops before liberation. workers of the repair shops began to make cars in 1958, the year when the great leap forward started. the cultural revolution further aroused the workers' spirit of self-reliance and hard work, and motor vehicle production assumed a faster rate.

the erhlikou motor vehicle plant in peking used to be a repair shop with a few dozen pieces of simple equipment. in the early days of the cultural revolution, the plant was asked to make light-duty trucks and start serial production as soon as possible. through reliance on the workers, the plant accomplished the job in just two months. the workers made more than 100 pieces of special equipment and boosted production.

workers of the peking general internal combustion engines plant, led by the plant's party committee, have completed nine semi-automatic production lines, made over 1,000 technical innovations and produced about 300 special compound machine tools in the past few years. all this helped bring about a big increase in output.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFRICA

Kirin Men's Basketball Team of China Leaves for Africa

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1974)

the kirin men's basketball team of china with liu yung-nien as its leader and wang feng-hsiang as its deputy leader enplaned here on october 3 on a friendly match tour of cameroon, the congo, algeria and upper volta.

Shanghai Football Team Leaves for African Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1974)

the shanghai football team with wu hsiang-tung as its leader and pao ying-fu as its deputy leader left here by air on october 3 on a friendly visit to equatorial guinea, dahomey, togo and ghana.

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Argentine Chamber of Deputies President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1974)

raul alberto lastiri, president of the argentine chamber of deputies, sent a message on september 24 to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the chinese national people's congress, greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

mr. chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the chinese national people's congress,

peking

the president of the honourable chamber of deputies of argentina respectfully salutes the chairman of the standing committee of the chinese national people's congress and congratulates him on china's national day. may the friendly country live in peace and prosperity.

raul alberto lastiri
president of the honourable chamber
of deputies of argentina

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Friends Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1974)

australian friendly personages findlay cameron masson and mrs. miriam masson left here today to tour shaoshan and other places before going home.

the massons are in china on a friendly visit as guests of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. they have toured peking, kwangchow, hangchow, shanghai and nanking where they viewed a factory, a rural people's commune and a school and took part in china's national day celebrations.

Chinese National Day Celebrated in Melbourne

(NCNA-English Canberra, Oct. 6, 1974)

twenty organizations including the australia-china society, trade unions, student organizations and chinese communities jointly held a rally in the suburbs of melbourne today, warmly celebrating the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the gathering site was decorated with big streamers which read "long live the unity between the chinese and australian people".

among the nearly 1,000 people attending the rally were geoffrey stillwell, national president of the australia-china society, and leading members of the other organizations.

counsellor of the chinese embassy in australia chu chi-chen spoke at the meeting. the crew of a chinese freighter now calling at australia were also present.

chairman of the communist party of australia (marxist-leninist) e.f. hill made an enthusiastic speech at the meeting. he praised china's great proletarian cultural revolution and the campaign to criticise lin piao and confucius and pointed out that the correct integration of the truth of marxism-leninism with the actual conditions in china underlines china's tremendous achievements.

australian and chinese songs were sung by australian youth, overseas chinese and chinese seamen.

an exhibition of photographs and films and several lectures have been arranged by the australia-china society in canberra to celebrate the chinese national day. chinese ambassador to australia wang kuo-chuan attended yesterday's opening ceremony of the exhibition.

the south australia branch of the australia-china society organized a celebration meeting in adelaide on october 1. three society members who visited china recently made reports on their impressions of the new socialist china.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Belgium-China Association Holds Meeting to Celebrate Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Brussels, Oct. 5, 1974)

the belgium-china association held a meeting here today in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the some 900 persons present at the meeting were: rene dekkers, president, jean nihon and xavier relecom, vice presidents of the belgium-china association, and others.

well-known netherlands film director joris ivens and french film worker marceline loridan were present on invitation.

li lien-pi, chinese ambassador to belgium, was also present.

dekkers, ambassador li lien-pi and ivens addressed the meeting successively. chinese documentary films were shown at the meeting.

to celebrate the chinese national day, the belgium-china association and its regional branches have held photo exhibitions, meetings, lantern and film shows in late september and october in the cities of brussels, antwerp, liege, mens, and ghent to acquaint the belgian people with new china's achievements.

Honorary President of Belgium-China Association Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1974)

robert hamaide, honorary president of the belgium-china association, left peking by air today to visit southern parts of china after taking part in china's national day celebrations in peking. he will then leave for home.

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1974)

a burmese trade delegation led by u san win, minister of trade of the socialist republic of the union of burma, flew in here this evening on a friendly visit to china.

it was greeted at the airport by chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang and leading members of departments concerned hsi yeh-sheng, chang hsien-cheng and li feng, as well as commercial counsellor shang ke-lin of the chinese embassy in burma.

on hand were u tin aye, charge d'affaires ad interim of the burmese embassy here, his wife and other diplomatic officials of the embassy.

CHINA AND GABON

Gabonese President and Madame Bongo Leave Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1974)

el hadj omar bongo, president of the republic of gabon and head of the government, madame bongo and their party left peking for shanghai by special plane this afternoon in the company of ngapo ngawang jigme, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

they were given a warm send-off at the airport by chinese leaders teng hsiao-ping and wu teh, foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister ho ying, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army peng shao-hui, and leading members of departments concerned chen shu-fu, liang chang-wu, yao chin, tseng han-chou and cho lin, as well as several thousand people of the chinese capital.

a grand farewell ceremony took place at the airport which flew the national flags of china and gabon. after the band played the national anthems of gabon and china, president bongo, accompanied by chinese leaders, reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army. when the distinguished guests walked round to bid farewell to the well-wishers, gaily-attired youngsters danced and others beat drums and gongs and waved bouquets and colourful streamers. the well-wishers hailed the new development of the friendship between the chinese and gabonese people and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries. president bongo kept waving back in acknowledgement.

accompanying the distinguished gabonese guests on their visit to shanghai were also chinese ambassador to gabon liu ying-hsien and his wife li hsi-yu, deputy director lo hsu of the african affairs department, and deputy director chu chuan-hsien of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry, and gabonese ambassador to china christophe boupana.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present at the airport to see the gabonese guests off.

Gabonese President and Madame Bongo Arrive in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 7, 1974)

el hadj
omar bongo, president of the republic of gabon and head of the government, madame bongo and the other distinguished gabonese guests arrived in shanghai by special plane this afternoon in the company of ngapo ngawang jigme, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

the distinguished guests were warmly welcomed at the airport by vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee ma tien-shui, hsu ching-hsien, wang hsiu-chen and feng kuo-chu, and more than two thousand local people.

shanghai today was filled with an atmosphere of the unity and friendship between the people of china and gabon. streamers of welcome and colourful banners hung over the main streets of the city. hungchiao airport flew the national flags of china and gabon. when president and madame bongo and the other distinguished guests alighted from the plane to meet the crowd, the airport resounded with the beating of drums and gongs and cheering. youngsters in their holiday best danced to the strains of gay music while other people waved bouquets and shouted slogans of welcome. president and madame bongo kept waving to the welcomers in acknowledgement.

welcoming the guests at the airport were also leading members of departments concerned of the municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in shanghai and the shanghai militia organization.

the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet in the evening in honour of president and madame bongo and the other distinguished guests from gabon. ngapo ngawang jigme, ma tien-shui, hsu ching-hsien, wang hsiu-chen and feng kuo-chu attended.

ma tien-shui made a toast at the banquet. he said: "we feel extremely happy to have here the presence of president and madame bongo, who have brought from distant equatorial africa the profound sentiments of the gabonese people for the shanghai people. the gabonese government and people, under the leadership of president bongo, have made gratifying achievements in consolidating national independence, safeguarding state sovereignty and developing the national economy and culture. we sincerely wish them still greater victories."

in reply, president bongo said: "it is a great pleasure for my delegation, my wife and myself to be here in shanghai and to have the opportunity to visit the city which has a particularly revolutionary tradition in the history of

china." he said: "shanghai has made an appreciable contribution not only to the formation of your great party but also to the anti-imperialist struggle." the president expressed gratitude for the warm welcome and friendly reception accorded to his delegation by the shanghai people.

after the banquet, the distinguished gabonese guests attended a soiree and watched an acrobatic performance.

president and madame bongo and the other distinguished gabonese guests visited the shanghai industrial exhibition this afternoon in the company of ngapo ngawang jigme and ma tien-shui.

CHINA AND GERMANY

Communist Party of Germany (M-L) Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1974)

ernst aust, first chairman of the central committee of the communist party of germany (marxist-leninist), sent a letter on september 27 to chairman mao tsetung of the central committee of the communist party of china, acting chairman tung pi-wu of the people's republic of china, chairman chu teh of the standing committee of the national people's congress and premier chou en-lai of the state council, extending revolutionary and fraternal greetings on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the letter says: "the victory of the chinese revolution is the greatest world historical event after the victory of the russian october revolution."

it stresses that "in the great proletarian cultural revolution the chinese people have smashed the bourgeois head-quarters headed by the renegade liu shao-chi" and "won a victory of the working people, a triumph of marxism-leninism."

"today the marxist-leninists in the whole world watch with great enthusiasm how the chinese people under the leadership of their communist party are gaining once again great successes in safeguarding and strengthening the proletarian state power in the struggle against the traitor and ultra-rightist conspirator lin piao and the reactionary philosophy of confucius."

the letter states, "on the soil of our fatherland the two superpowers, bristling with arms, are confronting each other"; "western europe is now the centre of rivalry of the two superpowers. here soviet social-imperialism intensifies its attempts to intrude into the sphere of influence of u.s. imperialism. from this fierce rivalry of the two superpowers for hegemony arises the main danger of a new imperialist world war."

"on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, our party will intensify its propagation of the brilliant example of socialist china among the working class and other labouring people so as to strengthen the friendship of our people with the people's republic of china," the letter concludes.

Communist Party of Germany (KPD) Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1974)

karlheinz hutter, juergen horlemann, werner heuler and christian semler, members of the standing committee of the central committee of the communist party of germany (kpd), sent a message on september 29, in the name of the standing committee of the central committee of the kpd, to chairman mao tsetung of the central committee of the communist party of china, acting chairman tung pi-wu of the people's republic of china, chairman chu teh of the standing committee of the national people's congress and premier chou en-lai of the state council, most cordially greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the message says: "the working class of all countries and the oppressed peoples celebrate this festival together with the chinese people; for them the victory of the chinese revolution was the second great historical turning point after the victory of the october revolution."

"for them the people's republic of china is a powerful ally in the struggle against the two imperialist superpowers -- u.s. imperialism and soviet social-imperialism -- against capitalism and imperialism, and for national independence, democracy and socialism."

"for the working class and the masses in our country, the struggle of the chinese people and the victories they have won and will surely continue to win under the leadership of the communist party of china are a brilliant example," the message concludes.

Communist League of West Germany Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1974)

joscha schmierer, secretary of the communist league of west germany (kbw), sent a message on behalf of the central committee of kbw on september 25 to the government of the people's republic of china and the central committee of the communist party of china, heartily greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the message says, "this national day is a powerful encouragement to the workers of all countries and inspire tremendous confidence in the international communist movement".

it states, "we firmly believe that the sincere feelings of the people of the world towards the chinese people will continue to increase. we shall do our best to deepen the friendship between the german and chinese peoples."

GDR National Day Marked in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1974)

johann wittik, ambassador of the german democratic republic to china, and mrs. wittik gave a reception at the embassy here today to mark the 25th anniversary of the founding of the german democratic republic.

attending were li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine building, yu chan, vice-foreign minister, chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of other organizations concerned, including li en-chiu, chou jung-kuo and kan mai.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china also attended.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Chinese Economic and Trade Exhibition Opens in Guyana

(NCNA-English Georgetown, Oct. 5, 1974)

the economic and trade exhibition of the people's republic of china opened in the capital of guyana today.

guyana prime minister and mrs. forbes burnham as well as deputy prime minister ptolemy reid attended the opening ceremony.

among the 500 or more guests present were hubert jack, minister of energy and natural resources and concurrently acting minister of foreign affairs and justice; hamilton green, minister of cooperatives and national mobilization; cecilene baird, minister of education; george king, minister of trade and consumer protection; gavin kennard, minister of agriculture; clarence price, chief-of-staff of the guyana defence force; a number of ministers of state; mrs. shridath ramphal, wife of the minister of foreign affairs and justice; high government officials; prominent people of various circles; and foreign diplomatic envoys.

chinese ambassador to guyana wang chan-yuan was also present.

chang chen-chiang, vice-minister of metallurgical industry of china, presided over the ceremony. in his speech he said that china and guyana are both developing countries belonging to the third world. "they are closely linked by the common tasks of opposing colonialism and hegemonism, safeguarding state sovereignty and national independence and developing the national economy. in this common struggle, the two peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other." he added that it is his belief that the exhibition will make a positive contribution to a better understanding and greater friendship between the two peoples.

deputy prime minister ptolemy reid, in a speech delivered at the ceremony, recalled the achievements which the chinese people have made in the past 25 years. "the guyana government is greatly encouraged by the meaningful involvement of the people's republic of china in third world affairs," he said. he pointed out that today guyana is making great efforts to strengthen her forces against foreign capitalists and their local agents. "i hope that our bonds and friendship will be further strengthened and that together we may proceed on the road to progress," he added.

then mrs. burnham cut the ribbon for the exhibition. the prime minister and his wife, the deputy prime minister as well as other guests were shown round the exhibition by vice-minister chang chen-chiang, ambassador wang chan-yuan and the exhibition delegation leader pei tse-sheng who later gave a reception for the occasion.

CHINA AND INDIA

Indian Weekly Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1974)

the indian weekly "frontier" carried a commentary on september 28 greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from new delhi.

the commentary says, led by the communist party of china, the chinese people have been marching forward under the socialist system for 25 years. the triumphant march of chinese socialism testifies to the fact that the way of development of a backward country is "revolutionary self-dependence", it adds.

it goes on to say, another achievement of chinese socialism is to keep the flame of marxism-leninism while capitalism is being restored in the soviet union. on the one hand china has ruthlessly exposed the out-and-out hypocrisy of the present soviet leaders, on the other it has launched a socialist revolution in the field of cultural superstructure, so as to get rid of the bourgeois influence.

"the chinese government is winning new friends every day and is being greeted with increasing reverence in the international arena," it says.

it continues, "india's internally oppressive and externally expansionist regime is getting increasingly isolated... the indian people apart from being ground under poverty, live under a rule of stark police terror."

the commentary notes that the changes which took place in china in the past 25 years prove that "the liberation of the people can be achieved only through the smashing of the instruments of exploitation," and that "the chinese way is the way to civilization of the future".

CHINA AND ITALY

Chinese National Day Marked in Rome

(NCNA-English Rome, Oct. 6, 1974)

a reception to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china was held yesterday evening in marta palace here by the italian association for cultural and friendly relations with china.

about 800 italian friends from various circles attended the reception. han ke-hua, chinese ambassador to italy, and other personnel of the chinese embassy were also present on invitation.

giorgio zucchetti, secretary general of the association, said in his address that the broad masses of the italian people were celebrating the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china with most profound friendly feelings and with the fervent wish for a long life to chairman mao. he praised the achievements of the chinese people in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

he pointed out that china has always stood by countries of the third world in the struggle against imperialism and hegemony.

chinese ambassador han ke-hua also addressed the reception. he expressed the hope that the friendship between the chinese and italian peoples would constantly develop.

the guests visited with great interest a photo exhibition of chinese historical relics which took place in the same palace.

Organization of Communists of Italy (M-L) Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1974)

the national leading organ of the organization of the communists of italy (marxist-leninist) sent a message to chairman mao tsetung and the central committee of the communist party of china on september 29, warmly greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the message says, "the founding of the people's republic of china was an event of world historical significance for the proletarian revolution, the

advancement of socialism and the liberation of mankind from oppression and exploitation."

it states, "under the leadership of the great, glorious and correct communist party headed by chairman mao tsetung, the chinese people have always followed chairman mao's proletarian line. mainly relying on their own efforts and through a protracted struggle with arms in hand, they have liberated their country from foreign aggressors and oppressors, annihilated the kuomintang reactionary force, seized power from the comprador-capitalist and other ruling classes, established, defended and consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat, and are victoriously building socialism."

in italy, the message concludes, "the broad masses are watching people's china with friendly feelings and enthusiasm, and drawing from the chinese people's socialist victories great encouragement for their own revolutionary struggle and their fight for socialism." /

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Goodwill Delegation for Inauguration of Japan-China Air Service Returns to Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 7, 1974)

the japanese goodwill delegation for the inauguration of the japan-china air service led by zentaro kosaka, liberal-democratic member of the house of representatives of japan, has wound up its friendly visit to china and returned here last evening by a plane of the japan air lines.

it was received at the airport by yasumoto takagi, vice-president of japan air lines company, and other japanese personages.

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu was also present.

zentaro kosaka told newsmen at the airport about his impressions of the china visit. he said that the fruits of japan-china friendship should be treasured and friendly relations between the two countries further developed.

returning by the same plane were kenzoo nakajima, leader of the delegation of the japan-china cultural exchange association, and his wife and norio shirato, secretary-general of the delegation, who have rounded up their visit to china.

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Correspondent

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1974)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a friendly conversation this afternoon with ieshige akioka, member of the editorial board of the "asahi shimbun" of japan and former correspondent in peking.

ieshige akioka was honoured at a dinner this evening given by chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

Chinese Delegation to Asian Broadcasting Union Plenary Session Holds Reception in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 7, 1974)

the radio and television delegation of the people's republic of china held a reception here yesterday in honour of member delegations taking part in the 11th plenary session of the asian broadcasting union (abu).

among the more than 150 guests attending the reception were talbot s. duckmanton, abu president; yoshinori maeda, abu honorary president; kichiro ono, abu vice-president and chairman of the japan broadcasting corporation; charles moses, secretary-general of abu; takeo yokota, general manager of nippon educational television; and delegates from more than 30 friendly countries and regions.

li che-fu, head of the chinese delegation, and talbot duckmanton spoke at the reception. both of them wished the abu plenary session success.

CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese Ambassador Gives Reception to Mark 25th Anniversary of China-Korea Diplomatic Relations

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 5, 1974)

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, gave a reception in the chinese embassy here this evening to mark the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the people's republic of china and the democratic people's republic of korea.

among those present on the occasion were ho dam, vice-premier and foreign minister of the d.p.r.k. administration council, and kim jae bong, deputy foreign minister.

ambassador li yun-chuan and vice-premier ho dam proposed toasts at the reception.

ambassador li yun-chuan said that the militant friendship and unity cemented with blood by the chinese and korean people in the protracted anti-imperialist common struggle have further developed in the past 25 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

he said that the chinese and korean people are close comrades-in-arms and brothers sharing weal and woe. their great friendship cannot be destroyed by any force whatsoever. as ever, the chinese government and people will unite, fight and win victory together with the korean people in the revolutionary struggle against imperialism and in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

the ambassador said that the heroic korean people under the leadership of their great leader president kim il sung have won tremendous victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction by following the policy of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence. the chinese government and the chinese people are heartily elated over all the achievements made by the korean people in socialist revolution and socialist construction and in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

vice-premier ho dam said in a toast: since korea and china established diplomatic ties, relations between the two countries have witnessed an all-round development in political, economic, cultural and military fields, in conformity with the interests of the two peoples. no force on earth can undermine

the friendship between the two countries. the two parties, two governments and two peoples have consistently ccoperated closely and are advancing triumphantly in the common struggle in the international arena.

the vice-premier said that the korean people rejoice at and consider as their own, the achievements scored by the chinese people under the wise leadership of chairman mao tsetung in socialist revolution and socialist construction. they stand by the chinese people in opposing imperialism and defending marxism-leninism. in order to consolidate the fruits of victory achieved during the great cultural revolution the chinese people, closely united around the communist party headed by chairman mao tsetung, are vigorously carrying on the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius.

ho dam added that the korean people will do their utmost to further strengthen their friendship and unity with the chinese people in various fields.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. chinese and korean comrades-in-arms together wished that the friendship and unity between the two peoples would consolidate and develop steadily. they also wished chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, and president kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, a long life.

Korean Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim Gives Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1974)

li jae pil, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in china, gave a reception at the embassy this evening to mark the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the d.p.r.k. and the people's republic of china.

present at the reception were chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, and leading members of departments concerned, including ho chang-ming, tien ping, chang chan-wu, shen wei-liang, kao chien-chung and yen hung-liang.

li jae pil described in his toast the establishment of diplomatic relations between korea and china as a historical event of great importance in the annals

of friendly relations between the two countries and two peoples. the traditional, friendly relationship between korea and china had been constantly consolidated and developed in the past 25 years on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and in the common struggle against imperialism and for building socialism. he affirmed that the korean people would, as always, march arm in arm with the fraternal chinese people in future common struggles. he wished the chinese people new and still greater achievements in carrying out the political line and the fighting tasks laid down at the tenth national congress of the communist party of china.

responding, foreign minister chi peng-fei said: "china and korea are friendly neighbours, separated by a river, and the people of the two countries are close comrades-in-arms, sharing weal and woe. we are glad to see the all-round enhancement and reinforcement of the relations of friendship and cooperation between china and korea in the political, economic, cultural and other fields since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries." he expressed the hope that the korean people, under the wise leadership of president kim il sung and the korean workers' party, would achieve new and still greater successes in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, on all fronts of the socialist revolution and construction and in the cause of developing their relations with foreign countries.

the reception was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship. all present drank toasts to the constant consolidation and development of the militant friendship and great unity sealed in blood between the people of the two countries and to the good health and long life of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung and the korean people's great leader president kim il sung.

the korean feature film, "true colours revealed" was shown at the end of the reception.

CHINA AND MALDIVES

Maldivian Prime Minister Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1974)

a. zaki, prime minister of the republic of maldives, has sent a message to premier chou en-lai, warmly greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency the prime minister
of the people's republic of china,

on the auspicious occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, i have pleasure in extending to your excellency and through your excellency to the government and the people of china, warm and sincere greetings and best wishes from the people and the government of maldives and on my personal behalf. i earnestly hope that the warm and friendly relation existing between the people's republic of china and the republic of maldives would continue to grow in the days ahead and that fruitful cooperation would exist between our two countries.

a. zaki,

prime minister of the
republic of maldives

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Chinese Men's Volleyball Team Plays First Friendly Match with Mauritanian Team

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Oct. 4, 1974)

the liaoning men's volleyball team of china played the first friendly match since its arrival in mauritania with the mauritanian national volleyball team at the stadium of rosso, capital of the 6th region of mauritania, on october 3.

among the several hundred spectators were yahaya ould abdi, governor of the 6th region, and sid'el

moctar n'diaye, federal secretary of the 6th region of the mauritanian people's party.

the good sportsmanship and excellent skill displayed by players of the two countries won warm applause from the spectators. the match ended 3:1 in favour of the liaoning team.

after the match, governor yahaya ould abdi met all members of the chinese volleyball team and had a friendly talk with them.

on the morning of october 4, ba mamadou al alassane, mauritanian minister of youth and sports received wang kuei-tse, leader of the liaoning team, and had a warm and friendly talk with him. lin pin-nan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, was present on the occasion.

the liaoning men's volleyball team arrived in nouakchott on october first for a friendly visit to mauritania.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepal-China Cultural Association Holds Lecture Meeting to Mark Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Oct. 7, 1974)

a lecture meeting was held here yesterday evening by the nepal-china cultural association in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

krishna raj aryal, nepalese minister of education and health, presided over the meeting. he talked in detail about his recent visit to china. he said: "the friendship between nepal and china is very good and is a reality. from the bottom of their hearts, the chinese people want to see the development of nepal." lectures were also given by kirti nidhi bista, former prime minister of nepal, ranadhir subba, former nepalese ambassador to china, and mani harsha jyoti, president of the nepal-china cultural association. they warmly praised the profound friendship between nepal and china and wished a further development of this friendship.

chinese ambassador to nepal tsao chih attended and spoke at the meeting.

over 700 people from various circles and representatives of chinese technical teams working here also attended.

chinese documentary films were shown after the meeting.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Marxist-Leninist Party of Netherlands Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1974)

the central committee of the marxist-leninist party of the netherlands sent a letter on september 23 to comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the letter says that the communist party of china under the leadership of comrade mao tsetung has "established a powerful base in asia against the imperialists in the whole world". it continues: "adherence to marxism, leninism, mao tsetung thought is the only road to overcome revisionism, capitalism and social-imperialism." "the struggle against the enemy of marxism-leninism must be carried on". "the great proletarian cultural revolution and the struggle to criticize lin piao and confucius which is now going on have testified to the correctness of this thesis."

the letter says in conclusion that the marxist-leninist party of the netherlands, in the name of the working class of the netherlands, wishes the communist party of china and the chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung new successes in the building of socialism and in the struggle to develop marxism, leninism, mao tsetung thought.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine Newspapers Praise Madame Marcos' Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1974)

philippine newspapers have published editorials or articles recently praising the fruitful visit to china by madame imelda romualdez marcos, wife of president marcos of the republic of the philippines, and expressing the philippine people's desire for normalization of relations between the people's republic of china and the republic of the philippines, according to reports from manila.

the newspapers have unanimously held madame marcos'

visit to china as a success. the "times journal" in an editorial on september 29 noted that besides accomplishing a mission in the diplomatic sense, madame marcos has built an immense reservoir of goodwill for the future. a report in the paper on the same day said: "the first lady returns from china at 4:30 this afternoon bringing with her the fruits of a nine-day visit whose value in economic, cultural and social terms will be difficult to match in a long, long time."

an article in the "bulletin today" on september 30 said that in essence the visit of mrs. marcos to the people's republic of china was a diplomatic step forward for china and the philippines.

the "daily express" on september 27 quoted the philippine acting foreign secretary manuel collantes as saying that the historic visit of madame marcos to china is "the most vivid manifestation of our earnest desire to hold out the hand of friendship and goodwill to all countries, particularly to our neighbours, irrespective of differences in social systems."

an editorial in the same paper on september 29 said that the distance between the philippines and china "has been diminished considerably".

an article carried in the same paper on the following day said that the visit "has scored a major breakthrough in the r.p.-p.r.c. relations" and that "the two countries are now inexorably heading towards the forging of diplomatic ties."

the philippine newspapers also gave detailed reports on the warm welcome given by personages of various circles and the people of manila to madame marcos on her return from china.

an article in the "daily express" on october 1 said that "the filipino people demonstrated their approval of fast-shaping r.p.-p.r.c. official ties by giving the returning first lady a rousing welcome, the like of which has not been seen in a long, long time."

an article in the same paper on september 27 said: "more than the forging of a trade pact is, of course, the realization that the establishment of diplomatic relations, to which both countries are inexorably heading towards today, would redound to their mutual benefit and will greatly contribute to the peace and economic development of the region."

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Senegalese Prime Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English — Dakar, Oct. 4, 1974)

prime minister abdou diouf of senegal received chinese ambassador wang chin-chuan at his office this afternoon, and had a friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Communist Party of Switzerland (M-L) Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1974)

the central committee of the communist party of switzerland (marxist-leninist) sent a letter to the central committee of the communist party of china on september 25, greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the letter says, "under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by comrade mao tsetung, the chinese people have waged uncompromising struggles against revisionism and the reactionary doctrines of confucius and mencius, exposed such traitors of the motherland and socialism as liu shao-chi and lin piao, carried out proletarian internationalism and enabled china to become the bulwark of socialism. this constitutes a precious support to the fighting people of various countries and the fundamental basis of world peace."

the letter says, "the current situation is favourable to the struggle against the two superpowers, and our party supports all stand aimed at strengthening the international united front against imperialism and social-imperialism. we support all stand that advocates the strengthening of the unity of the third world and of the ties between the second world (to which switzerland belongs) and the third world."

the letter says in conclusion that the day of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, "is also an important event to

us because it is the festival of a fraternal people, an awakened revolutionary people, who have established ties with the people of various countries in the world and are constantly strengthening the broad united front against the two superpowers."

CHINA AND SYRIA

Chinese Militia Delegation Leaves Damascus for Home

(NCNA-English Damascus, Oct. 7, 1974)

the militia delegation of the people's republic of china led by ho cheng-wen, deputy commander of the chengtu units of the chinese people's liberation army, left here for home yesterday.

they were seen off at damascus airport by chief of staff of the syrian people's army fawwaz sarhan, director of the foreign relations department of the syrian people's army mohammed jomma, director of the armament department bashara saba and other officers.

present also were chinese ambassador to syria tsao ke-chiang and military attache of the chinese embassy yang hu-shan.

during the visit, deputy commander in chief of the syrian armed forces and defence minister mustafa. tlass received all members of the chinese delegation. he had a friendly talk with them. commander of the syrian people's army mohammed ibrahim ali met with and gave a dinner in honour of the chinese delegation. the chinese ambassador held a reception for its visit.

while in damascus, homs, hama, latakia, aleppo and other provinces, the militia delegation called on the military leading members there, visited battalions of the syrian people's army and reviewed their defence works and live ammunition practices.

CHINA AND UN

Chiao Kuan-hua Meets with Delegation Chairman of Some Countries

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 6, 1974)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the chinese delegation to the current session of the united nations general assembly and vice-minister of foreign affairs, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of george macovescu, chairman of the romanian delegation to the current session of the u.n. general assembly and minister of foreign affairs.

present at the banquet were romanian permanent representative to the u.n. ion datcu and others.

vice-chairman of the chinese delegation huang hua and other members of the delegation were also present.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

at noon today, chairman chiao kuan-hua, vice-chairman huang hua and other members of the chinese delegation attended a banquet given by u.n. secretary general kurt waldheim in honour of the chinese delegation. under-secretary general tang ming-chao and some other u.n. officials were present on the occasion.

during the three days ending october 5, chiao kuan-hua had met and had friendly talks with the delegation chairmen of a number of countries -- nepalese foreign minister gyanendra karki, austrian foreign minister erich bielka-karltreu, foreign minister of the people's democratic republic of yemen mohammed saleh motie, foreign minister of chad djiraibaye doralta, permanent representative of ecuador leopoldo benites and minister of foreign affairs, cooperation and planning of burundi artemon simbananiye.

CHINA AND US

American Seismology Study Group Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1974)

wu yu-hsun, vice-chairman of the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china, this evening met with and hosted a banquet in honour of all members of the visiting american seismology study group led by professor frank press, president of the geophysical society of america.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned and scientists liu ying-yung, ku kung-hsu, chang wen-yu, cha chih-yuan, chang chin and chu yung-hsing.

the american guests arrived in peking on october 5.

US October League (M-L) Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1974)

michael klonsky, chairman of the central committee of the october league (m-l) of the united states, sent a message to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, most warmly greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the message says, "we salute the great victories that you have won during the past year in carrying out your glorious revolution and in socialist construction.

"we especially congratulate you on the great successes that have been won in carrying out the struggle against the reactionary ideas of lin piao and confucius. this mass movement of the chinese people themselves in rooting out the remnants of the old society and defeating attempts at capitalist restoration is a historic achievement."

it says, "china has made great gains while making tremendous contributions to the world-wide struggle against imperialism, headed by the two superpowers.

"on the international scene, china has gained new friends everywhere in the world and the imperialist policy of isolating china has proven itself to be bankrupt".

"we look forward to the day when china can regain its rightful territory and when the reactionaries are defeated in taiwan and other places", it says.

"the 25th anniversary of the people's republic of china is a great day, not only for the people of china, but for the people of the u.s. and the whole world as well. we are all fighting the same struggle with the same enemies and china shines like a beacon to the oppressed and exploited people throughout the world, encouraging them to make revolution and smash imperialism once and for all", it adds.

US Revolutionary Union Central Committee Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1974)

the central committee of the revolutionary union of the united states sent a message to the communist party of china on september 27, extending warmest congratulations on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the message says, "your struggles and successes... and your revolutionary summing up of that experience are an invaluable assistance to people everywhere today who are waging their own struggles for freedom and revolution. the working class and all progressive people of the united states are no exception..."

it adds, "the recent mass movement led by the communist party of china to criticize lin piao and confucius... is another telling blow against all reactionaries who would turn things around, reverse the socialist revolution in china, restore capitalism and obstruct the proletariat's march toward communism worldwide."

"china's role in the world, her inspiration and assistance to countries struggling for independence, nations for liberation and the people for revolution, is an inspiring example of proletarian internationalism," the message says.

CHINA AND URUGUAY

Uruguayan Revolutionary CP Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1974)

the political commission of the central committee of the revolutionary communist party of uruguay on october 1 expressed warm congratulations to the central committee of the communist party of china on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the greetings are contained in a letter which says: "the chinese people, under the correct leadership of the communist party of china and their great leader chairman mao, have made great progress in the development of the socialist revolution which is consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing the come-back of capitalism."

the letter refers to the vital importance of the resolutions adopted by the 10th national congress of the chinese party and of the movement to criticise lin piao and confucius. it notes: the masses of the chinese people, in their struggle against the enemies at home and abroad, have enhanced their political consciousness and their comprehension of marxism-leninism. all this has turned into an unbounded material force. the achievements in industry and agriculture have exceeded planned targets. the people are preparing themselves against war of aggression.

turning to the excellent international situation, the letter says: "revolution is developing all over the world and the third world is opposing the hegemony of the two superpowers in growing intensity." u.s. imperialism and soviet social-imperialism, which are confronting and bargaining with each other, are revealing more and more of their aggressive colours with each passing day. this proves the fact that they have reached a crisis.

the letter says: "our party, as your have seen, was ruthlessly repressed in the course of the preparation for the gorilla coup d'etat. but the enemies have not attained their aim of destroying us and we are persisting in the task of preparing a people's war against the traitorous dictatorship on the basis of mobilizing the masses of the people and organizing a great political front of liberation."

"there has been a long-standing revolutionary friendship between our two parties. we are united in the fight against revisionism and in the intransigent defence of marxism-leninism. today, our fight against the traitorous dictatorship is linked with the successes of your party in socialist construction at home and in international politics," the letter concludes.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Vietnam-China Friendship Association Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Nanning

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 6, 1974)

the viet nam-china friendship association delegation led by hoang quoc viet, member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and president of the association, with bao dinh giang, secretary-general of the viet nam writers' and artists' union, as the deputy leader, left here by air for nanning today in the company of yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by chang ken-sheng, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, li chia-jen, vice-president of the kwangtung provincial branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and le quang dien, consul of the consulate-general of the democratic republic of viet nam in kwangchow.

the vietnamese comrades-in-arms arrived here on october 3 from peking and were guests at a banquet that evening given by chang ken-sheng.

while in kwangchow, the vietnamese comrades-in-arms visited the site of the former vietnamese youth training classes in kwangchow run by the late president ho chi minh, the site of the former national institute of peasant movement founded by chairman mao tsetung in his early years and factories in kwangchow and foshan city. they received a warm welcome from local people wherever they went.

Comrade Wei Kuo-ching Meets Vietnam-China Friendship Association Delegation in Nanning

(NCNA-English Nanning, Oct. 7, 1974)

wei kuo-ching, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this evening with the delegation of the viet nam-china friendship association. leader of the delegation is hoang quoc viet, member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and president of the viet nam-china friendship association, and deputy leader is bao dinh giang, secretary-general of the viet nam writers' and artists' union.

attending the meeting were liu chung-kuei and an ping-sheng, vice-chairmen of the revolutionary committee of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, hsiao han, chairman of the nanning municipal revolutionary committee, and yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

on hand were consul-general nguyen am and vice-consul nguyen khoi of the consulate-general of the democratic republic of viet nam in nanning.

later, the kwangsi regional revolutionary committee hosted a banquet in honour of the vietnamese comrades-in-arms. comrade wei kuo-ching was present.

the banquet was filled with a warm atmosphere of fraternal friendship between the people of china and viet nam. an ping-sheng and hoang quoc viet spoke at the banquet and hailed the everlasting, great friendship and militant unity of the people of the two countries.

the banquet was followed by a performance of the peking opera "spring comes to yaoshan" presented by local artists.

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